

BRITISH NATION
MOVES TOWARD
LOCAL OPTIONTemperance Assembles Its
Forces and Makes Gains
in the Labor PartyLIQUOR COSTS BRITAIN
£6,000,000 A WEEKCountry's Leading Business
Men See American Prohibition
as a Great Boon

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 21.—The Christian Science Monitor has already called attention to the new and significant developments in the English temperance movement. Only in displacing disunity. The English temperance forces, religious, educational, and political, are preparing for a common advance. Their objective is clearly defined: it is to win the power of local option for the cities and rural areas of England and Wales.

The notable conference at High Leigh, Hertfordshire, at which most every English temperance organization was officially represented, was convened by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches. The Rev. Henry Carter, who is the honorary secretary of this council, which unites the temperance committees of all churches, and leader of the temperance movement in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently discussed the question of temperance in England generally.

Ground Won
Asked to what extent the ground won for national sobriety during the war had been permanently held, Mr. Carter replied that the alcohol consumption of the United Kingdom had fallen by 40 per cent in the last decade, and that, as far as the police-court convictions were a guide, public drunkenness had diminished by one-half in comparison with 10 years ago. He said:

"This advance is due to a combination of causes. The hours for the sale of drink have been cut down by one-half. The high price of liquor, due to increased taxation, checks consumption. We have better temperance teaching in the schools than ever before. And the Christian churches are making a more vigorous and united stand against alcoholism.

Local Reforms Resolute
Public opinion in England is steadily turning toward the temperance movement. Even in the Conservative Party, historically associated with the sale of liquor, there is a resolute group of social reformers who support the claim for local option. The temperance movement, the defeat of Liberalism at the recent general election led to heart-searching in the Liberal camp, and it is certain that the Liberal policy will include an advanced claim for temperance legislation on democratic grounds.

The Labor Party is not yet of one mind on the temperance question, but it is accurate to say that the legislative reform which would command the support of the ranks of Labor would be a measure of local option giving electors the right to choose between the existing system of liquor sale for private profit, a bill based on these fundamentals was before the House of Lords last year. Introduced by the Earl of Balfour, it gave to electors the choice between the three options which I have just mentioned and dealt with the difficult question of compensation for licensees extinguished by the popular vote. It was a very significant fact that the Liberal party, the party of a group of Conservative peers, of the peers associated with the Labor and Liberal parties, and of nearly all the Anglican bishops who were present.

Feeling on Prohibition
In reply to the question "Is England moving toward prohibition?" Mr. Carter said:

"I should like to answer that in some detail. I see three influential factors affecting public thought in favor of national prohibition. These

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Printing News of Crime Fails
to Check It, Is McMullen ViewNebraska's Governor Puts
Problem Squarely Up
to Publishers

LINCOLN, Neb., May 16 (Special Correspondence).—The adoption of any policy by newspapers designed to promote regard for law and to decrease the number of crimes has the enthusiastic indorsement of Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska.

Mr. McMullen, who succeeded Charles W. Bryan as Governor, worked his way through the University of Nebraska by serving as a newspaper reporter, and after graduation continued until he obtained enough money to put him through law college. He said:

"Crime news, with all its mysteries and abnormalities, is a strong appeal to a considerable portion of the reading public, and in an age when mental unrest and the hunt for new physical sensations have tended to upset old standards, it is impossible for newspaper editors to plot these phases of life to escape a share of the responsibility for increased law violation.

"Just what part this policy of 'printing whatever happens' plays in the sum total of disregard for statutory enactments, it is not possible for me to say, but that it is a contributing factor is quite evident.

"I am not inclined to condemn newspaper managers and publishers, who have their own particular problems to solve in connection with the determination of editorial policies, and I am well aware that in the present state of the public mind, as it has been educated in what to expect and possibly in what to desire in its newspapers, the one that bars crime news entirely may be at some disadvantage. Yet the fact that crime has steadily increased during all of the period in which newspapers have been freely printing the news about it, robs the old argument that publicity is a strong deterrent of any convincing force.

"That it does deter many, will be readily admitted, just as will be the fact that publicity is a lure for the morally unstable who greet it as just another sensation or thrill to be enjoyed along with the crime itself.

"The problem, like most other important matters, cannot be solved off-hand, and as it is primarily one of and for the newspaper men themselves, its solution must come from them."

ACCEPTS POST
AT WISCONSINGlenn Frank to Be One of
Nation's Youngest University Presidents

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Glenn Frank, editor of the Century Magazine, has announced that he will accept the position of president of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Frank said that he would give up his position as editor of the magazine within a short time. He would not discuss what policies he will pursue in his new work. No definite time for his inauguration as president of the university has been set, nor has any successor on the Century Magazine been selected, he said.

"It has been no easy matter to break the ties that bind me to the congenial and challenging field of journalism," said Mr. Frank, "but the University of Wisconsin represents a great tradition of sound scholarship and inspired teaching of productive research and practical service, of freedom to investigate and courage to follow the truth wherever it may lead.

"Merely to safeguard and to sustain such a tradition is a high challenge. And if it should be the good fortune of any president to add to and enrich that tradition by a progressive adaptation of it to the growing needs of an enlightened commonwealth, he should be a very happy man indeed."

Mr. Frank, in declining to discuss policies of the university at this time, said that "the policies of a free university must ultimately come out of a sincere and sustained collaboration between the president, the members of the board of regents, the members of the faculties, the students and, in a very real sense, the whole people of the State and all those who represent them."

The new college head is 33 years old, and will be one of the youngest university presidents in the country. He succeeds Dr. Edward A. Birge.

He has been editor-in-chief of the Century Magazine since 1921. A graduate of Northwestern University, he was for four years assistant to the president of that institution.

SLIGHT REACTION IN
STERLING EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Yesterday's effort of sterling exchange, as represented by cable transfers, to reflect partly was followed today by a slight reaction. At midday the quotation was \$4.86 1/4, the decrease occurring under some profit-taking.

There is general gratification at the near approach of the pound sterling to parity, but the financial editor of the newspapers is somewhat chagrined. The financial editor of the Morning Post, for instance, says: "While the situation has encouraging aspects, it would be premature to assume that there has been a change in the economic position warranting any setback in discount rates."

ADAM McMULLEN
Governor of Nebraska.Labor Opposes
Fascist MemberItalian Delegate at Geneva
Declared Unrepresentative

By Special Cable

GENEVA, May 21.—The workers' group refused to recognize the Italian workers' delegate at the International Labor Conference yesterday. This delegate, Edmondo Rossoni, is president of the Italian Confederation of National Corporations and Workers. It is objected that this being a Fascist organization is not free and is not representative of the Italian workers.

The same dispute arose last year and it was shelved until the end of the conference. Fascism in Italy seemed then to be tottering to its fall, but this year Signor Rossoni shows a disposition to force a decision at the outset. He has not been nominated among the workers group in any of the committees and he is claiming a place.

A noticeable feature of the conference is the large representation of South American states; these number 11 and include the Argentine, Honduras and Peru, which have lately ceased to attend the League of Nations Assembly. Peru, on a point connected with the Tacna-Arica dispute, but both Peru and Chile are represented in the present conference. The Argentine, reappeared through the League through the labor organization, and it is thought possible that Peru will follow a similar route.

Fewer countries this time have sent government representatives; only 10 this year lack employers' and workers' delegates. The question of expense naturally plays a part in restricting delegations from some of the more distant countries, and South American countries are advocating that the conference should meet occasionally on the other side of the Atlantic, in order to equalize the burden.

The president of the conference, Dr. Eduard Benes, is to return to Prague on Friday, and his place will be taken until his return, probably at the end of the month, by Emilio Bello Codesido, the Chilean Government delegate. Paul Tschannen, the Belgian labor minister, is expected to arrive on Friday and M. Durafor, the French labor minister, on Monday. There are rumors of a meeting of these ministers with the British and German labor ministers, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that such meeting are not likely to take place in Geneva during the conference.

EDWARD BOK GIVES \$10,000

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 20.—Edward Bok, who is a native of Holland, has given \$10,000 for the 1925 Amsterdam Olympiad fund, because as he called, "Hollanders must not neglect the opportunity to show themselves before the world's forum as a progressive Nation."

Mr. Frank, in declining to discuss policies of the university at this time, said that "the policies of a free university must ultimately come out of a sincere and sustained collaboration between the president, the members of the board of regents, the members of the faculties, the students and, in a very real sense, the whole people of the State and all those who represent them."

GREAT BRITAIN TO IMPROVE
AFRICAN NATIVES' CONDITIONSGovernment's Proposals Announced Following Criticism
of System of Forced Labor in Kenya Colony—
Hut Tax Modifications Being Tried

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21.—Several measures to improve the conditions of African natives were announced by the Earl of Balfour in the House of Lords last night when the question of forced labor in Kenya Colony was raised by Lord Olivier on behalf of British Labor. Lord Olivier strongly criticized the existing system, under which forced labor for government works is allowed under limited conditions.

He also objected to the Government tax on native huts as calculated to help the white settler to exploit the African. He further said that land was being appropriated by Europeans, one of whom, Lord Delamere, had recently received a further grant, bringing his holdings to 280 square miles. Regarding the hut tax, modifications of the existing system are being tried with a view to discovering

LEFT PRESSES
PAUL PAINLEVE
FOR RIFF FACTSMoroccan Operations Be-
come Serious Factor in
the Politics of France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 21.—The political aspect of the Moroccan operations becomes more serious with the deposit of interpellations by Pierre Renaudel, on behalf of the Radicals, and by M. Doriot on behalf of the Communists. It is next Monday that the Chamber of Deputies meets and it is clear Paul Painleve will have to face considerable criticisms from the Opposition, chiefly from his own side of the Chamber.

Those radicals who are not specifically Herriotists are taking alarm and protesting particularly against the attack on M. Renaudel, who was one of the confidants of Edouard Herriot. They point out that he should have known that hostilities were already engaged in under the Herriot Government and that orders for reinforcements had been signed by General Nollet before M. Painleve arrived in power.

Figures Requested

Today, M. Renaudel is moved by the mysterious character in which the new Moroccan campaign was begun, and he asks M. Painleve "urgently to inform the Nation of the responsibilities incurred by military authorities. The attitude of the Communists is a dangerous road. It is hoped that the ideas at the base of the League of Nations will have the effect of stopping the fighting and that the interests of France will not be sacrificed to private interests or vain satisfaction of amour propre."

M. Doriot asks for the number of soldiers engaged and the aim of the campaign. He demands that the Communists in denouncing unreservedly the whole campaign and in wishing success to Abd-el-Krim against France itself is consistent with their colonial policy. But at home ambiguity has arisen respecting the policy of the Bloc des Gauches. It is denied by the leaders that any section of Radical or Socialist want France to abandon any part of Morocco to the aggressor. It is not a nation which France is fighting but only a party, and in fact the Abd-el-Krim party is being opposed chiefly by Moroccan soldiers.

Question of Negotiations

But if the Left does not plainly denounce the operations its criticisms and observations in the press are calculated greatly to embarrass M. Painleve. It demands answers to the following questions:

1. What are the figures of the French losses?
2. How many troops has Marshal Lyautey demanded?
3. How many will the Government send?
4. What measures is the Government taking to be properly informed?
5. Is no attempt being made to negotiate as well as fight?
6. If there are negotiations will they be conducted by Marshal Lyautey or by responsible ministers?

Government Menaced

It will be seen that some of these questions are difficult to answer for the moment, and while there is no reason to doubt the sincere desire of the Radicals who pose these questions to limit or curtail the war, yet Paul Painleve is forced to place himself in a position of being overthrown.

It is for this reason that Ere Nouville, also the organ of the Left, re-talists by declaring that the questions should be addressed to M. Herriot and not to M. Painleve. It was under the predecessor of the present Premier that the measures were taken. When the Herriotists complain that the truth has been concealed the Painlevéists reply that the truth has been concealed by M. Herriot since last winter when the preparations were made for fighting in the beginning of January, becoming more serious in March and seriously inquieting in April.

The whole problem of Morocco has been carried on to the political terrain.

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Paris Arts Course
Prizes Are Awarded

By The Associated Press

New York, May 21

FONTAINEBLEAU prizes in architecture of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, of this city, have been awarded to J. E. Rafferty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Architectural students in all parts of the country submitted 138 drawings in the competition. The prizes pay all expenses for a summer course at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts, near Paris.

Cairo Fetes
Lord Allenby
on DepartureSir George Lloyd Named
as Successor to Famous
British General

By Special Cable

CAIRO, May 21.—Preparations for entertainments on a great scale in honor of Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby have already begun. The British community intends offering a banquet of many untold covers, while Sir Warfaa, representing the Egyptian Government, proposes an official dinner, to be attended by representatives of every branch of Egyptian life, and several other communities are considering how to fetter the departing commissioner.

By Egyptian generally, Lord Allenby's departure is greatly regretted, because, although he is known personally to comparatively few of the highest-placed Egyptians, he has gained partly through his war record as a brilliantly successful soldier, partly through his very aloofness and unapproachability, a remarkable place in Egyptian esteem.

Contrariwise, among the European communities generally, and the British particularly, Lord Allenby's departure is now regretted. Leaving aside his personal prestige, an 80-minute parking limit introduced by the preparations for entertainment already mentioned, the consensus of European opinion is that Lord Allenby's policy here has failed.

Egyptian Independence

The most outstanding feature of Lord Allenby's tenure of office is regarded here as his action in the Spring of 1922, when he visited London and forced on the British Government, through a threat of resignation, the policy embodied in his declaration of Feb. 22, 1922, by which Egypt was granted independence. European communities here consider that his policy failed from the viewpoints both of Britain and Egypt; as regards the first because it conceded to Egypt the major portion of its demands without exacting anything in return for the British interests, and second because it deprived Egypt of experienced British officials, which resulted from the declaration of assistance of trained administrators. This deprivation regarded as largely responsible for the mediocre degree of success the Egyptian Administration has attained since the removal of British control.

A Brilliant Soldier

Lord Allenby first enjoyed the prestige of a brilliant soldier, but when war memories faded he was unable to command the respect and admiration of his compatriots' esteem such as his predecessor, Lord Cromer, enjoyed. Throughout his tenure of the High Commissionership Lord Allenby acted as though he were acting a general commanding a fighting army, surrounded by staff officers upon whose advice he was able to make decisions.

After 20 years, Lord Cromer remains the distinctive personality than Lord Allenby, who has never been regarded as other than an incomprehensible and uncomprehending Egyptian. Sir George Lloyd's brilliant record encourages the hope of a great amelioration in the relations between the British Presidency and the business communities, though undeniably among the Egyptians the choice arouses misgivings lest Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, that a change in the commissioner-ship would imply a modification of policy, may possibly not prove an accurate forecast.

CHURCHILL MAKES
SILK TAX CHANGES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21.—The silk tax tangle has been largely straightened out by numerous concessions to the trade now announced by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The proposed customs and excise duties alike are to be further materially reduced upon the lines undeniably among the Egyptians the choice arouses misgivings lest Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, that a change in the commissioner-ship would imply a modification of policy, may possibly not prove an accurate forecast.

These changes meet the main demands made yesterday by a majority vote at a meeting of 40 Conservative members of Parliament, representing the textile constituencies. An influential minority is still unconvinced, but confidence is now felt, in official circles, that the danger of any very serious split over this much-criticized tax has passed.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

MONTREAL, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Thomas Wilson, shipowner of Belfast, Ire., is here asking the organization of a new steamship service between Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

MOTOR PARKING
LIMITING PLAN
IN CITY BACKEDBoston's Proposed Ordinance
Would Aid Traffic
in Busiest Periods

Virtually unanimous approval was given the proposed ordinance prohibiting parking of passenger automobiles in the business section of Boston before 10 o'clock in the morning and between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon at the hearing before the Board of Street Commissioners at the City Hall today. Thomas J. Hurley, chairman of the board, presided, and announced following the discussion that its decision would be postponed until further study had been given the problem.

Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police, favored the regulation, but urged that it be made effective on a few streets at a time, and that the prohibition of parking in the afternoon be extended to 6:30 o'clock. He said that the congestion caused through the parking as allowed at the present time seriously hampered the work of handling traffic.

District Lines Set

The suggested ordinance, as it now stands, would prevent parking of passenger cars everywhere in the district compassed by Berkeley Street, Dover Street, Charles River, and the Boston Harbor.

Opposition to such drastic measures against the users of pleasure cars was expressed by Daniel F. Hickey in behalf of the Boston Motor Club, whose members, he said, had voted against the proposal. Mr. Hickey also objected that there was almost as much need to regulate pedestrian traffic as vehicular traffic, but that very little attention had been given this subject.

Twenty-Minute Rule Favored

Dr. Morton Prince of Beacon Street, who said that he had made an intensive study of traffic problems in Boston and other cities, suggested the establishment of a traffic law violation court which would speed up trials of such violators, and save the time of the police. Favoring the rule under debate, he also urged 20-minute parking limits throughout the day, and the abrogation of all special parking privileges.

Support was also given the possible ordinance by Thomas J. Bishop of the Expressmen's League, who said that the present parking de-

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Goes to Palestine

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
FIELD MARSHAL LORD PLUMER
Successor to Sir Herbert Samuel as
High Commissioner.Lord Plumer
Has New PostDistinguished Soldier Ap-
pointed to Palestine

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21.—Field Marshal Lord Plumer's appointment to succeed Sir Herbert L. Samuel in Palestine, officially published today, is generally welcomed here as that of a distinguished soldier whose judgment can be relied upon in any emergency. From the Arab, it is held to remove the last vestige of an excuse for thinking that British scales weighed against him in his relations with the Zionists—an excuse which, so long as Palestine's High Commissioner was himself of Jewish extraction, could not be demonstrated to be entirely empty.

Lord Plumer's selection is also thought timely, having regard to the strained Turco-British relations upon the neighboring Mosul border. Here it is taken to suggest the firmness of a resolve that order shall be maintained in regions under British rule in Zionist circles here today the appointment is well received, though it is remarked that Lord Plumer's career has been in fields dissociated from the Jews.

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ACCORD SOUGHT
IN ST. LAWRENCE
WATERWAY PLANResolutions Deplore Sup-
port in New York of
Substitute ProposalPROJECT LAUDED AS
WEST'S LINK TO SEAConference at Michigan City,
Ind., Stresses Importance
to Two Great Nations

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 21 (Special).—Opposition emanating from New York to the proposed St. Lawrence waterway was deplored by the executive committee of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association in a statement which it drafted last night and presented today to the Council of States convened here to push the great canal project designed to open middle western lake ports to ocean liners.

The statement said: "With the near approach of concrete action, confident of success, we yet are face to face with the forces of obstruction, prejudice and selfish interest. Opposition centering in New York, conceding the need, proposes an inferior substitute designed to thwart the desire of the west.

Called Natural Outlet
"Official investigation has repeatedly upon the highest authorities, approved the St. Lawrence route as the natural outlet on the line of least resistance and has often pronounced an adverse verdict upon a ship channel across New York.

"Right, equity, and economic necessity are on our side. Reinforced by a militant spirit and supported by a matured public opinion among the people of these 13 states associated here, our might is invincible. So shall the west gain the way to the sea, its right of access to all markets, and its opportunity to broaden and enrich its natural resources."

The Hon. Frank H. Keefe, Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, who has come here for today's meeting, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Our Government spends millions each year on the Welland Canal. For the despoiling of the waterway through Montreal and Quebec, Canada spends a million and a half each year. This St. Lawrence waterway is the remaining link.

International Action Needed

"This is an international affair. International action is needed. It has got to come. It is the solution of the economic problem of both countries." "The convention is meeting today to bring to a quick consummation a 10 years' campaign for mid-continental seaports," said Charles P. Craig, executive secretary of the St. Lawrence Association. "With the Canadian and the United States governments officially supporting the program for the first time this year, only a strong public sentiment is now needed to see the enterprise through promptly."

As the project sounds it is really simple, according to the association. Only 33 miles of canal are needed and the whole cost is estimated at less than \$250,000,000. It was stated. Several governors of states were expected and an attendance of approximately 500 from 14 states anticipated before the day was out.

POLAR SHIP PEARY
BOUND FOR BOSTONVessel Christened With Water
by Explorer's Daughter

NEW YORK, May 21.—Christened with water of spring water by "Snow Baby," the daughter of Rear Admiral Peary, the MacMillan airplane carrier, Peary, was steaming toward Boston today on the first leg of the dash to the North Pole.

Mrs. Marie Ahlberg Peary Starford wielded the bottle to name the ship for her father. She is called the "Snow Baby," because she was born near Etah, Greenland, on one of her father's expeditions. The ship was christened by her father. It is the Eskimo for "Peaked Mountain." The spring water was brought from the Peary estate at Eagle Island, Me.

The christening was witnessed by a distinguished group of navy officers, officials of the National Geographic Society, Commander Donald B. MacMillan and part of his staff.

The Peary will be joined at Boston by three airplanes and later by the Bowdoin. The expedition will set out on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, to explore the vast ice wastes between the Pole and Alaska in search of a new continent. The ships will be based at Etah and the planes used to chart an area half as large as the United States.

RAIL ELECTRIFICATION
FETED ON LONG ISLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21.—Completion of the south shore electrification of the Long Island railroad was celebrated yesterday by towns along the road to Babylon, L. I. A special train of 14 new steel motorized coaches, costing \$35,000 each, comprised the first train which left the Pennsylvania Terminal at 2:15 p. m., stopping at Amityville, Freeport and Babylon.

Holidays were declared in several towns which will benefit by the conversion from steam to electric traction, and a squadron of 11 airplanes from Mitchell Field escorted the train on its run.

WORKING SHEETS
TO BE EXAMINEDTelephone Company and
Municipal Counsel Hold
Conferences

Conferences were held today by representatives of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the 157 cities and towns of Massachusetts which have protested against the granting of the petition of the telephone company by the Department of Public Utilities for a general increase in its rates for services.

The representatives of the company and the people are examining the working sheets from which Lambert N. Whitney, general manager of the telephone company, based the schedule of advanced charges which the company is seeking to have the public utilities commission endorse.

The consultation, also, it is said, has to do with the program for cross examination of Mr. Whitney, which E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, and chief attorney for the protesting cities and towns, had proposed to follow.

It is said that if the opposing counsel can agree upon the facts in the working sheet of the company, the examination of Mr. Whitney may not take place or should it be decided to recall him that the inquiry will be greatly shortened.

Final conference between the counsel and Samuel H. Mildram, consulting telephone expert for the city of Boston, is to be held, it is understood, late this afternoon. What may take place then will have much to do with the length of the telephone rate increase hearing before the Department of Public Utilities.

Mr. Mildram, it will be recalled, estimated the revenue increase which would follow the advance in telephone rates at \$17,000,000. Thereabouts. Mr. Whitney, the rate estimator of the company, said when he was on the stand some weeks ago that the added revenue would not be more than \$11,000,000. He gave these figures as the result of his scrutiny of the "work sheet" prepared by the estimating force of the telephone company together with the amount of the proposed increase in the probable expenditures of the corporation in additional plant and plant upkeep.

These working sheets the attorneys employed by the Department of Public Utilities have had in their possession, it developed for some time, but the attorneys for the protesters had not seen them and they asked this privilege. As the upshot of this demand, it was determined to hold

HOUSEWARMING PLAN
FOR ROXBURY CHAPTER

Formal acknowledgement of the removal of Roxbury Chapter No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star, to its new quarters in the Eastern Star Temple, Virginia Street, Dorchester, will take the form of a housewarming tonight in the Temple, directed by Kenneth C. Dunlop, Past Patron of Roxbury Chapter and just retired as Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter. Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, newly-elected Grand Matron, and J. Brinton Bailey, Grand Patron, are to be guests.

Elaborate plans have been made for the evening's entertainment, following the regular meeting of the chapter in the late afternoon. Mrs. Edmund B. McArthur, worthy Matron, and Albert M. Bruce, Worthy Patron, will informally welcome the Grand Officers and present a bouquet to Mrs. Woodman. At least 250 persons are expected to attend and take part in the grand march.

Roxbury Chapter, one of the older chapters in the State, makes the fourth Eastern Star chapter to meet in the Temple, Hadassah, Virginia, Germania chapters already making their quarters there.

WESLEYAN ELECTION
RESULTS ANNOUNCED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Announcement was made here today of the results of the election for the Wesleyan College student body for next year. President for 1926 will be Robert R. Brooks, East Flat Rock, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, Arthur B. Umpley of Uxbridge, Mass.; manager of baseball, L. G. Gorham, D. Storrs, Conn.; assistant manager, John P. Chester, Washington, D. C.; manager of track, George N. Brodhead, Philadelphia; assistant manager, Harvey V. Gram, Washington; manager of tennis, Charles D. Storer, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; assistant manager, W. E. Adams, Springfield, Mass., and manager of debate, R. A. E. Brooks, Karachi, India.

B. U. ALUMNÆ CLUB
TO AID ENDOWMENTWill Add \$1000 to Fund for
Office of Dean of Women

Governor Fuller, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Hingham and Mrs. Dorothy Tomlin of South Africa are announced as speakers for the annual meeting of the Women Graduates' Club of Boston University at the Twentieth Century Club next Saturday evening.

Mrs. Andrews, retiring president of the Massachusetts branch, American Association of University Women, will speak on "My Impressions of the Sixth Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women." Professor Sharp, a former member of the English faculty of the university, will read from his latest book, Mrs. Tomlin, a delegate to the meeting of the International Council of Women in Washington, will give an illustrated talk on "Victoria Falls and Other South African Beauty Spots."

At the meeting, Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, retiring president, will present on behalf of the organization a check for \$1000 to Mrs. Everett O. Fisk of the dean of women endowment fund committee. This is the second gift of \$1000 the club has made toward the fund of \$150,000 being raised by the women of the university to endow the office of dean of women at the university.

SUIT AGAINST
GOVERNOR DROPPED

The suit of Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the Senate and former head of the Fidelity Trust Company against Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, was discontinued today by Mr. McKnight. The case had been on trial two days before Judge Patrick A. Keating and a jury in the Suffolk Superior Court. Mr. McKnight sought \$50,000 from Mr. Fuller, alleging slander and libel in a speech made by Mr. Fuller in Lynn Sept. 3, 1920, and in letters circulated by Mr. Fuller in the same year furthering his candidacy for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

J. E. McConnell, representing Mr. McKnight, said to the jury today that in view of Mr. Fuller's testimony that utterances in his speech were taken from his letters had not been intended to convey the impression that Mr. McKnight profited personally to the extent of \$20,000 or \$30,000 through connection with several banks while president of the Senate, the plaintiff would not continue the action.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
IN ALL-NIGHT SITTING

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The House of Commons rose at 6 o'clock this morning after an all night sitting which at times became stormy. The business at hand was the discussion of the Scottish Poor Law Bill, and this gave the Clydeside members opportunity to deliver lengthy statements concerning the unemployment in Scotland.

The session ended in a heated discussion of the Conservatives charging the Laborites with breaking their agreement with the Government whereby the sitting should not be unduly prolonged. The Speaker ordered closure and the bill was passed.

PRICE OF ELECTRICITY
REDUCED IN HOLYOKE

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 21 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday by Manager J. J. Kirkpatrick of the municipal electric light department that beginning June 1, the net rate for electricity for lighting will be 5 cents a kilowatt hour, a reduction of 16 per cent from the present rate. This means a cut in cost to Holyoke consumers amounting to \$70,000 a year for commercial and domestic lighting. The rate the commission believes to be the lowest in the country. It also is announced that there will be a cut of about 10 per cent in power electricity, meaning a saving of about \$25,000 a year to users.

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SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Crinoline Days Recalled on Beacon Hill



Miss Allerton Cushman, Miss Dorothea Newman and Miss Elizabeth C. Morrison in the Costumes of Their Grandmothers at "Old Boston Days" Fete.

WESTERN RESERVE
TO DEBATE AT B. U.

Undeclared Boston Team Lists
14 Victories in East

Boston University's undeclared debating team, which by winning the decision over the University of Pittsburgh here Monday night kept its record clear for this year and scored its fourteenth consecutive victory over eastern college teams, will meet Western Reserve University debaters tomorrow night in Ford hall. The subject of the debate will be: "Resolved, that the United States should enter the World Court under the Harding-Hughes reservations."

Western Reserve has won 14 of its 15 contests this year, and during the last two years has made a feature of the World Court question, having won 13 of 14 debates on this subject. Likewise during the last two years Boston University has tackled the World Court question repeatedly, winning all of its eight contests on the subject. In five of which they took the affirmative and in three the negative. Tomorrow night Western Reserve will take the affirmative and Boston University the negative.

Western Reserve will be represented by Adelbert W. Thomas, Arthur J. Klein, and Lyman R. Critchfield, with Milton M. Gordon as alternate. Messrs. Klein and Critchfield were members of the team which defeated Pittsburgh. Among others, Western Reserve has beaten Duquesne, Ohio State, and Iowa University, considered the strongest teams in their sections of the country.

Boston University will be represented by Harold S. Goldberg of Roxbury, David H. Greenburg of Roxbury, and William P. Kelly of West Somerville, who will speak in the

order named, with Martin H. Tobin of Dorchester as alternate. The first three will be making their final debates for Boston University, as the scheduled meeting with Cornell has been canceled.

The judges for the debate are being selected by A. Leonard Brown of Revere for a writ to compel the formerly varsity debater for Boston University, and Frederick W. Dorn of Harvard law school, formerly Western Reserve debater. The contest will be free to the public. A musical program will precede the debate.

CONVENTION FAILS
TO ELECT BISHOP

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21 (AP)—The annual convention of the Connecticut diocese of the Episcopal Church failed to elect a bishop coadjutor yesterday, and it was voted to call a special convention at some later date, when another attempt will be made to select a man.

A bishop coadjutor was requested by Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster at the opening of the convention. Twelve ballots were taken yesterday with no break in the deadlock of the three leading nominees. On the twelfth ballot, the Rev. Samuel S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., had 54 votes; Suffragan Bishop E. Campion Atchison of Portland, Conn., 45 votes; and the Rev. John N. Lewis of St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., 19 votes.

INSPECT MOTOR HEADLIGHTS
Approximately 200 automobiles passing through the city of Everett were held up last night by inspectors of the Everett Police Department because they were operating with defective headlights. Owners of these cars were held to have them adjusted properly and to report to police headquarters when they have met with this requirement.

Shining Silks and Crinolines
Again the Mode on Beacon Hill

Costumes of "Old Boston Days" and Harpsichord Concert by Candlelight Are Features of Fete Under Auspices of the Women's Municipal League

Crinoline days, the days of harpsichord concerts by candlelight, the days when no motors roared up the steep sides of Beacon Hill to break the decorous quiet, were epitomized yesterday again by the Women's Municipal League when they repeated their successful adventure of last year in bringing back "Old Boston Days" to Beacon Hill.

The same, warm golden sunlight rewarded their careful preparations as last year. The neighborhood selected for pageant and parade was filled with the perfume of lilacs and old-fashioned flowers blooming in walled gardens and in narrow, bright fringes on window sills. It was the sort of day to inspire all having to do with the success of the event.

At the twilight hour, when fine ladies in voluminous shining silks and fine lace ruffles and fine broadcloths and satins took their way home, there was every indication, in the coiffers of the treasurer and the intangible expressions of appreciation and approval to be heard among departing guests of the day, that this year's revival, although covering only a fraction of the time used last year, was as successful as the first.

The mounting contemporary appreciation of antiques found ample visual gratification in glimpses into

old often historic houses opened for the occasion. No more apt flavor of old times could be found than in that opportunity to see fine old mahogany and glass, pewter and maple, with every evidence in graceful lines and mellowed tint of a family ownership extending back many generations.

Among the historic houses thus opened for visitors was the house at 32 Mt. Vernon Street where Julia Ward Howe lived for a long time; the home of the Misses Sears at 85 Mt. Vernon Street; the Thomas Bailey Aldrich house and the present home of Mrs. Arthur H. Nichols, Hollis French and Mrs. Robert Cushman.

Tableaux in costume were arranged by Charles S. Hopkinson whose portraits are notable contemporary exhibitions. The history of Revolutionary Days was recalled by an exhibition of pewter making arranged in the hidden house at 74½ Pinckney Street.

Old fashioned music boxes tinkled in dim drawing rooms, there was a harpsichord concert at 6 Joy Street during the afternoon, children in muslins and floppy hats danced together in Louisburg Square, the old lunch cart did a thriving business, and, truly, the old times were happily returned to Boston again, just for a day.

MOTOR PARKING
LIMITING PLAN
IN CITY BACKED

(Continued from Page 1)

laid the delivery of goods and wasted a great deal of time and money for trucking firms.

Francis R. Bangs of the Boston Real Estate Exchange also announced that his organization had approved the regulation. Mrs. Ralph Hornblower of West Cedar Street was another speaker to commend the freeing of the business thoroughfares from the "all-day parkers."

There were approximately 75 persons present at the hearing, and, although a comparatively few of this number spoke, the great majority favored the projected method to eliminate the parking congestion.

MEMORIAL PRIZE AWARDED
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Charles A. Ault of Wyoming, O., was awarded the Chester Harding Plimpton memorial prize by vote of the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School at a special meeting last night. The prize consists of a bronze bas-relief medal and \$75 in gold, and is considered one of the highest honors that can be conferred upon a Sheffield senior.

CANAL SUPPORT SOUGHT
The hearing before Governor Fuller of the request for his active support of the demand advanced by the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce of which Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired, is president, that a landing wharf and terminal be placed either at Bourne or Sandwich in the Cape Cod Canal, it is announced, probably will be held tomorrow at noon.

RUN INDICTMENTS FILED
Judge Nelson P. Brown of the Superior Criminal Court, East Cambridge, yesterday reversed his decision of the day before and accepted the full report of the Middlesex Grand Jury, containing many secret indictments against persons involved in the recent "Brick Bottom" raid in Somerville. The prosecution of these cases will be postponed until cases of any law violation pending are tried.

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World News in Brief

Kiel, Germany (AP)—Flettner's rotorship, the Buick, is in commission for passenger service. As soon as the vessel has been overhauled, she will start making regular trips, touching at the principal bathing resorts on the North Sea and the Baltic and later on including the principal ports of Sweden and Norway.

Chicago (AP)—Sales of evaporated milk in the United States reached a total value of \$117,725,655 in 1924, according to the annual report of the industry issued here by Herbert C. Hooks, secretary of the Evaporated Milk Association. Exports of the year totaled 2,959,256 cases, a gain of 107,487 cases over 1923.

Washington (AP)—Ira K. Wells has been appointed judge of the Federal Court of Porto Rico. He is a native of Kansas. Mr. Wells is now an Assistant Attorney General and served for three years as district attorney in Porto Rico.

Philadelphia (AP)—The Franklin Institute has honored three natural scientists with presentations of medals and certificates of honorary membership. William C. Sproul, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania; Professor Zeeman of University of Amsterdam; and Dr. Elihu Thomson of Philadelphia were the recipients of the honors.

Washington (AP)—An assertion that public works constructed last year without contracts cost the taxpayers \$230,000,000 in excess of contractors' estimates for the same projects, including a number in which army engineers had a part, has been made before the executive board of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Moscow (AP)—Mongolia shortly is to have its own money unit, the "Tugurik," which will replace the Chinese silver dollar now in use. The Tugurik will be equivalent to the Soviet gold ruble.

Chavaniac, France (AP)—A willow tree from Mount Vernon has been planted in the garden of the Chateau de Chavaniac, where Lafayette was born and grew to manhood and which Americans have bought as a Lafayette memorial. The planting of the tree here was planned to be simultaneous with the planting at Mount Vernon of a cherry tree from the grounds of Lafayette's home.

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Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home Making
Department of the American Home,
General Federation of Women's Clubs.

FASHIONS in houses change, styles of interior develop or retrograde according to the taste of people, but styles in homes never change. The things that make home life sacred and lovely are the same yesterday, today and forever.

Better Homes in America demonstration week 1925 has passed into history, to take its place in the annals of all forward looking movements. If every state in the country has done as much constructive work during the week as has been done in Massachusetts, the homes of America are already on a higher basis, and the lessons taught will bear fruit for many days.

The chairman of the home making division was privileged to visit some of these demonstrations and gave a talk one evening. One of the outstanding demonstrations was staged in Waltham, Mass., on the estate known as Cedar Hill, a place abounding with happy memories and well-kept associations. It was for many years the home of Miss Georgiana Warren, a woman who endeared herself to every one who came in contact with her. She spent her days and abundant means in making people happier and better, and then she left her estate for the use of the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts and the County Extension Workers.

The large house on the estate has been fitted up for the Girl Scout headquarters, and a smaller house on the place has been restored to be a permanent demonstration house for the teaching of courses in house-keeping and home making. It is called "The Little Cottage," and is of unusual interest, because it is a house more than 200 years old, and at one time Daniel Webster was entertained there. It has been renovated and furnished with plain pine furniture of the early period. A rare opportunity is offered here for the training of the home makers of the future, as different troops of Girl Scouts are coming and leaving headquarters and will visit the Little Cottage for refreshment and instruction in practical home making, given by Mrs. Schuyler Herron, the head of the home department of the Eastern States League.

The dedication of the Little Cottage took place on the afternoon of May 13, and Dr. Ford, who is executive manager of the Better Homes Association in Washington, was in attendance, said a few words of appreciation, telling those present that he considered it a very significant moment in the history of the Better Homes movement because of the cooperation of the three organizations—Girl Scouts, County Extension Bureau and Eastern States League—and because of the opportunity of giving to any one who might visit the cottage a taste of simple home comforts, quiet and beauty in surroundings and practical instruction dealing with the everyday problems of the home maker.

Then Mrs. James J. Storrow, state commissioner of the Girl Scouts, paid tribute to those who had built this home, years ago, to all that it had stood for in the lives of many generations, and what it is to mean to the homes of generations yet to come. Then she handed matches to representatives of the several organizations, and a fire was lighted in the big fireplace for the first time for many a day. Following this, Sarah Arnold, dean of Simmons College, gazing into the fire, spoke of the days when it was necessary to send to a neighbor's house for an ember to light the fire again if it had gone out, and of the neighborliness and friendliness that were brought about in keeping the home fires burning, and expressed that this was symbolic of what the Little Cottage is to mean to many other homes.

As I sat in the quiet yard for a few moments before leaving the place, the pines and cedars seemed to invite, and the birds added to this invitation, an old, gnarled apple tree in the distance was in full bloom, and I knew that all who visited the place were going to have a desire to have their homes placed in a location where there was plenty of space and beautiful surroundings.

The eyes of the club women of the country are turned toward Indiana just now because of the biennial council meeting, which is to be held in West Baden, the first week in June. A luncheon conference of the Department of the American Home will be held the noon of June 3, and any one reading this article who can make it possible to attend will be very welcome.

A letter and much interesting literature has come from Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, chairman of the Department of the American Home in the California federation. She expresses interest in the home-making articles in The Christian Science Monitor, and says she finds them very helpful. She says: "More and more people are becoming interested in this subject of the American home, and almost every day I receive requests for material for use in the home or for personal visit in the State. Since Jan. 1 I have spoken before 20 clubs, besides two county meetings and one district convention. I think, from Phone 156 Hours 9 to 5:30

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the interest, that the pendulum is really beginning to swing back, and that we may again have the family circle around the hearthstone, as did our grandmothers of former days." The questionnaire which Mrs. Goodrich recently sent out is such a good one, that it seems to me it should be suggestive to many other state chairmen, so I will give it in full, with a summary of the answers received:

Are you satisfied with the present-day home?
What, in your opinion, are the causes within the home which are responsible for its present status? (Check.)
Lack of discipline.
Lack of religious training.
Lack of ideals.
Inadequate preparation of parent for responsibilities of home making.
What, in your opinion, is the rank of influences outside of the home? (Mark with numerals, 1-5, etc., beginning with the most powerful for good.)
Schools.
Churches.
Athletics.
Public entertainment.
Newspapers.
Street companions.
Motor travel.

Lack of the same forces with a-b-c, etc., to show the rank as to bad influences, as to be the worst.)
The causes within the home which are responsible for its present status? (Check.)
Lethargy (the don't care spirit).
Untrained parenthood (check one).
Economic determinism.
What remedies would you suggest? (Check.)
Education in the schools for parenthood and home making.
Special classes in child study ready in the home.

In summing up the answers it was found that 5 per cent were satisfied with the home as it is at present, and 95 per cent dissatisfied. The causes within the home which are unsatisfactory, ranked as follows: Lack of discipline, 77 per cent; lack of religious training, 66 per cent; lack of ideals, 55 per cent; lack of preparation for home making, 55 per cent. (Each based on total number of answers.)

Influences for good ranked as follows: School, 1, churches, 2, athletics, 3, public entertainment, 4, street companions, 5, newspapers, 6, motor travel, 7. Bad influences ranked as follows: Street companions, 1, newspapers, 2, public entertainment, 3, motor travel, 4, athletics, 4.

Answers regarding women in industry: Yes, 48 per cent, no, 19 per cent. No answer 33 per cent. The most potent single factor responsible for shortcomings: Lethargy 53 per cent, untrained parenthood 50 per cent, economic determinism 12 per cent. (Each based on total number of answers.)

Remedies—Education in schools, 71 per cent; special classes, 42 per cent. It would be extremely interesting to see the same questionnaire or one similar, and list the answers by way of comparison. After all, this is done the next step should be to at once apply the remedies suggested.

One more outstanding piece of work done in California, and we will leave this interesting state for a little while, hoping that some other state will report some thing equally constructive.

A club in the Los Angeles district issued a questionnaire and took it to the high school and the professor asked his class to answer the questions in regard to their home conditions in all sincerity, the assurance being given that the papers should be unsigned and the writers unknown. This was done and 144 papers were turned in. The answers were rather startling, as they gave a new angle of vision on the matter. New papers were read at a luncheon meeting with more than 300 present, and many parents were helped to a better understanding of their children.

Another club in this district keeps open house every Friday for busy mothers to come and have a pleasant hour.

Interesting notices and reports from New Mexico will be given next month.

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Women's Clubs Leaders at State Federation Convention



Left to Right—Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Renominated for President; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, General Federation Director; Mrs. Charles B. Hall, Retiring Director.

there is not space to quote from some of the reports in it.

An inquiry came from Texas about a poem mentioned in last month's article, "God of the Open Air," by Henry van Dyke, and it was our pleasure to send a copy of this poem to Texas. The poem may be found in the book of poems by the author, who says in the introduction to this book:

"The youthful plan of a life devoted to the art of poetry has not been fulfilled. Instead has come an experience of the power of poetry to cheer and illumine the whole of life. Meter and rhyme have a deep relation to the rhythm of human emotion, of which I grow more sure the less I can explain it."

The second bulletin by the standardization committee of the textile section of the American Home Economics Association, Miss Rosemond Cook, chairman, has been issued. It is "Quality in Bath Towels" and is just as valuable as the former one which was printed in this newspaper and which was called "Silk That Is Not Silk." The new bulletin will appear on the household page of The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow, Friday, May 22.

MONTREAL EXCURSION TRAINS SCHEDULED

Boston & Maine to Test Public Demand for Service

Officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad announced today that to meet the growing demand for excursion trips arrangements have been made with connecting lines for special trains to Montreal Friday evenings, May 22, to take advantage of the Montreal extension of the Canadian National, which will be in operation by the time the trains return to Boston in time for business Monday morning.

This excursion to Montreal, at a fare of \$10 for the round trip, marks an effort by the Boston & Maine to determine the extent to which such service will be popular. As the fare is less than half the regular rate it is announced the space available will be limited to that which is arranged for by the Boston & Maine, and the extent to which such service will be popular. As the fare is less than half the regular rate it is announced the space available will be limited to that which is arranged for by the Boston & Maine, and the extent to which such service will be popular.

The excursion tickets will be available over any of the three routes to Montreal at the same price, and will be good in coaches only. Tickets will be on sale at the North Station and Consolidated Ticket Offices tomorrow.

The excursion trains will leave the North Station Friday evening at 6:45, 7 and 7:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, arriving in Montreal for breakfast the next morning, Saturday and Sunday will be available for sightseeing by the excursionists, and trains will leave Montreal, returning, on Sunday evening at 8, 8:25 and 8:40 o'clock, due in Boston Monday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS FEDERATION RECEIVES NOMINATIONS REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

on hand May 9, \$1,084.01. Of the general federation headquarters fund, \$337.98 had been sent to the general federation treasurer, and \$43.02 to the general federation headquarters maintenance fund, Miss Alice Gwendoline Albee of Worcester, chairman of press and publicity, reported that the work of club women had grown to such importance that papers throughout the State were glad to receive and print news of it, and were co-operating in many ways to spread the objects and aims of club women before the world. Sixteen clubs publish bulletins.

Reports of district directors showed all sections of the State to be awake and active, the local clubs eagerly carrying on their work along the lines laid down by the leadership of national and state federations. Throughout the State local clubs outside the federation were reported to be coming to see the advantages in part in scholarships in school and college and in one instance, in music.

Mrs. William E. Rowe of Wollaston reported that the clubs of the second district were devoting themselves especially to securing better homes, better communities, and in general to the ideals of the federation. This found definite expression in part in scholarships in school and college and in one instance, in music. Mrs. Thomas J. Walker of Whitinsville, reporting for the thirteenth district, summed up the earnestness and activity of the clubs of her district, saying that six clubs had their own clubhouses and six more were well on the way to having their own homes. This, she said, meant strong work and an influence on community affairs of which the clubs were well aware and that they meant to take advantage of it.

There were three outstanding features marking the work of clubs in the fifteenth district, Mrs. Irving R. Shaw of Springfield declared; ever increasing interest of the clubs in federation activities, in the broadening of their lines of work, and in the organization of those lines and concentration of effort, meaning greater results.

Miss Alice F. Titus, chairman of the northeastern division in the department of press and publicity of the General Federation, and editor of Federation Topics, the official organ of the Massachusetts State Federation, reported that her publication has encircled the world, going to India, Cuba, Alaska, Paris, China.

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EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE SURVEY SHOWS CONDITIONS ARE STABLE

Boot and Shoe Industry Is Only Important Branch Sustaining Any Large Decrease—Gain in Machine Shop Products

Slight decreases in employment and average weekly earnings in Massachusetts industries during April 1925 are reported in the monthly survey covering 941 establishments with 339,529 employees, compiled by the state Department of Labor and Industries. Curtailment in the boot and shoe plants is held largely responsible for a drop of 1.2 per cent in employment. Wage decreases averaging 7.2 per cent in eight establishments, affecting 1194 employees, cut the general average of weekly earnings from the March figure of \$24.30 to \$23.64 for April, a decrease of 2.8 per cent per person.

In April, as compared with March, there were decreases in the number employed in 24 of the 39 industries specified. With few exceptions, the changes in the working forces were relatively small and no uniform trend was followed by the several industries. The only important industry showing any large decrease was the boot and shoe industry, in which there was a decrease of 261 employees (10.8 per cent). A gain of 1446 employees (2.6 per cent) was reported in the manufacture of machine-shop products.

A further classification of wage earners has been made on the basis of full and part-time employment. Of the 239,529 persons reported for April, 129,137 (53.9 per cent) were employed in establishments reporting full-time schedules and 110,391 (46.0 per cent) were employed on part time, showing slightly reduced operating schedules in April as compared with March.

941 Establishments Report

In April, a majority of the employees were on full time in 27 of the 39 industries, and more than 75 per cent were on full time in 18 of the 27 industries, while in six industries over 90 per cent were on full time. In five industries employment was quite evenly divided between full and part time. In the 12 industries in which part time was prevalent, over one-half of those so reported were in four leading industries as follows: Boots and shoes, cotton goods, electrical machinery, and woolen and worsted goods.

Of the 941 establishments reporting, 16 were reported idle as follows: Cotton goods, 6; woolen and worsted goods, 3; and one each in seven other industries. These plants were distributed by cities as follows: Fall River, 3; Taunton, 3; and one each in Boston, North Adams, Peabody, Springfield, Worcester and two other municipalities. Percentage of full-time employment in certain of the more important manufacturing cities is indicated by the survey as follows: Fall River, 85 per cent; Springfield, 81 per cent; Cambridge, 74 per cent; Boston, 64 per cent, and Worcester, 63 per cent. In the following cities the percentages representing employment of wage earners on full time were relatively small: Brockton, 9; Haverhill, 1.9; Lynn, 19; Lawrence, 27; Lowell, 25; New Bedford, 30, and Holyoke 34.

Little Change in Wages
Average weekly earnings decreased in all except three of the 24 municipalities in April as compared with March, 1925, but none of the changes were very marked. The only relatively large decreases were the following: Peabody, \$21.7; Haverhill, \$1.98; Chelsea, \$1.36; Northampton, \$1.31; and Boston, \$1.02.

For all industries considered as a group, there was a decrease in the average weekly earnings from \$24.30 in March to \$23.64 in April. The largest change was an increase of \$4.33 in automobiles, including bodies and parts, which was offset by a decrease of \$6.19 in March compared with February. The only other increase of over \$1 was \$1.37 in the manufacture of machine shop products. In 11 industries there were decreases of over \$1, three of the decreases exceeding \$2 as follows: Paper boxes, \$2.75, men's clothing, \$2.31, and confectionery, \$2.02.

A total of 11 establishments out of the 941 covered by the survey reported wage adjustments. Decreases were recorded in eight establishments averaging 7.2 per cent and affecting 1194 employees. Of the eight establishments, six were in the boot and shoe industry (five in Brockton and one in Whitman), in which the average decrease was 5.7 per cent, affecting 525 employees; in one woolen and worsted goods establishment, employing 450 persons, there was a decrease of 10 per cent, and in a carpet and rug establishment there was a decrease averaging 5 per cent and affecting 219 persons.

Three Increases Reported
Three increases in miscellaneous establishments were reported, averaging 7.4 per cent and affecting 117 employees. The department obtained from

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such establishments as could readily furnish them, pay-roll data separately for male and female wage-earners. Of the 941 establishments canvassed in the general survey, 470 reported data separately for men and women, but in only 15 of the 39 industries in the general table were sufficient returns received to warrant a special presentation of earnings by sex. The data by sex were obtained from a relatively small number of establishments and for some industries are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the data for males and females combined, obtained from the entire list of establishments.

The 470 reports giving data by sex covered 89,413 employees, 64,538 (72.3 per cent) of whom were males and 24,875 (27.7 per cent) of whom were females. Of the total amount paid in wages (\$2,244,356) the males received \$1,828,587 (81.5 per cent), and the females, \$415,769 (18.5 per cent). The average weekly earnings of the males were \$28.53 and of the females, \$16.71.

In April, as compared with March, 1925, there were decreases in employment in the establishments reporting in 16 of the 24 cities for which data are separately classified. The changes which took place between the two months were relatively small. Of the larger cities, Worcester showed the most marked change—an increase of 1552 persons (11.5 per cent).

SPECIAL ELECTION DATE SET

To elect a successor for the unfinished term of the late John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Representative in Congress, Governor Fuller yesterday issued a precept fixing the date of the special election as Tuesday, June 30, and the primary June 16. Mrs. Rogers and James W. Grimes, former state senator, of Reading, are Republican candidates. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester announced that he, no other Democrat enters the contest he will do so.

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Three Million Women Working for Better Homes

WITH the purpose of emphasizing the importance of Home Making, and bringing together the mother, the clubwoman, and the teacher in intelligent effort looking toward better modes of living, the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its Los Angeles session created the Department of the American Home.

Because of widespread interest in this important topic, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a monthly feature on the subject of home making. This feature is contributed by Mrs. Harry A. Burnham, chairman of the Division of Home Making, Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and will continue, through January, 1926.

These articles, which began on Thursday, February 19, 1925, and which appear on the third Thursday of each month, record the activities of the three million women enrolled in this Federation. Authority for the publication of this feature in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was voted by the Executive Committee of the Federation at its recent meeting in Washington.

Subjects covered in this feature include:

Home Budgets
Essentials in Establishing an Ideal Home
Household Financing and Investments for Protection of Home and Family
Co-operation Between the Woman Who Buys and the Merchant Who Sells
Study of Building and Loan Associations, Savings Accounts
Education in the Home
Study Programs Dealing with Ethics of Family Life, Relation of Family Groups to Each Other, and the Family Group to the Community
The Recreation Hour in the Home

This feature constitutes a survey of progress in all branches of home making throughout the country. The articles will help the home maker with her problems; branches of the Department of the American Home in developing club programs; teachers in their work with their pupils.

Individuals or committees desiring to co-operate in bringing this news to the attention of home makers are invited to order, for distribution, the Thursday issues in which this feature appears.

Special day order rate, 5 cents per copy for one or more issues.

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RADIO

The Man Who "Cries the Time" for a Nation

TIME SIGNALS
AID MILLIONSImproved Instruments May
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System

The next dash will be 10 o'clock, eastern standard time," states the announcer at the radiocasting station, and that terse announcement is likely to be heard by millions of citizens of the United States. If you own a radio receiving set, no matter whether you are a rancher located in an isolated area, a farmer who lives a hundred miles from any railroad station, a dweller in a city of millions of inhabitants, or the captain of a ship 6000 miles at sea, it is possible to obtain correct time daily.

In fact, time signals are so universally radiocast at present that somebody has observed that it is no longer necessary to carry a correct timepiece. That is, it is not essential to purchase high-priced watches and clocks, because inexpensive ones will suffice when they can be accurately set twice daily. In a manner, each radio receiving set is a source of accurate time provided it is in tune with one of a number of radiocasting stations either at noon or at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Time signals are radiocast from the Naval Observatory, in Washington, through the naval radio stations at Annapolis, Md.; Arlington, Va.; and Key West, Fla., twice daily. In addition to this regular time service, many privately owned radiocasting stations send out the telegraphic dots, dashes, and spaces, which indicate the correct time. Supplementary to this wide distribution, are the signals that have long been transmitted at noon by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

Now, it is proposed to establish an international radio time signal. During 1924, requests were received from Australia and New Zealand by the Naval Observatory, in Washington, that such a service be established in the Pacific Ocean. Experimentally, this has been done, although not without great difficulty. For instance, it was found that signals beginning one minute after Greenwich noon, or 7:01 o'clock in the morning, eastern standard time, could be received and automatically recorded at the Naval Observatory. However, the time signals beginning one minute after Greenwich midnight, or 7:01 o'clock in the evening, eastern standard time, could not be heard in Washington. "Unfortunately," states the Naval Observatory, "the signals which were inaudible in Washington were best received in Australia and New Zealand. It is expected that further attempts will be made to provide an international scientific time signal in the Pacific."

Radio time signals radiocast from the high-powered radio-telegraph station at Annapolis, Md., using a wavelength of 16,900 meters, have been received in Australia, nearly half-way around the world. These time signals, transmitted by radio, "and other changes in the radio world both ways. The velocity of electromagnetic waves—186,300 miles per second—makes it possible for a radio-equipped ship at sea, 4000 miles away, to receive time signals with a variation of less than two-hundredths of a second.

"The use of a new loop receptor," indicates Paul Solienberger of the time service of the Naval Observatory, "and other changes in the radio-receiving equipment has made possible the automatic reception of the scientific time signals sent from the Lafayette radio station at Bordeaux, France, during a great part of 1924."

WHT HAS 1500-WATT POWER

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The radio section of the Department of Commerce has announced the licensing of the new radiocasting station under Class B with 1500-watt power. The new station is WHT, the Radio-Phone Corporation of Deerfield Ill.



Paul Solienberger Sends the Time Signals From the United States Observatory at Washington at Noon and 10 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Daily. As His Sending Apparatus is One of the Most Powerful Transmitters Ever Built, It is Possible to Hear the Signals in Almost Any Part of the World.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 22

GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

510, London, Eng. (345 Meters)

9 p. m.—Ballad program.

517, Birmingham, Eng. (475 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chamber music and Radio Fantasia No. 1.

521, Manchester, Eng. (375 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Special concert program.

21, Leeds, Eng. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—Memories of Old Yorkshire.

530, Newcastle, Eng. (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Macbeth" (Shakespeare).

580, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)

8 p. m.—A Varied Night, song, piano and orchestra.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (315 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Musical program by artists from Sydney, N. S., under the direction of Prof. A. McKinnon, Mrs. A. D. Ingraham, Contralto, Mrs. P. D. Macneil, soprano; Mr. W. B. Standing, cello and violin; Mr. A. F. McKinnon, piano.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (345 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program, under the direction of Mr. Frank Converse Smith.

WFEI, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 8:30—Program of music. 7:30—Colonial Club Orchestra from Bath, Me. 8—Entertainment. 8:30—Continuation of program by Colonial Club Orchestra. 9—Madge Mayo "The Mayo Sisters."

WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lectures and talks of interest, by the faculty of Brown University.

WCRV, Worcester, Mass. (485 Meters)

7 p. m.—Band concert by Worcester Brigade Band under the direction of Mr. Frank W. Buffin.

WVIC, Hartford, Conn. (345 Meters)

7:10 p. m.—Annual spring concert Hartford public high school's 600 voices and orchestra. 8—Maurice Lebest and his trio, Emil Heimbarger's Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (375 Meters)

8:35 p. m.—Piano recital by Ollie G. Yettie, 8:45—Comedy, "Honey Bright," by Meredith Nicholson and Kenyon Nicholson, presented in WGY Players, directed by Ten Eyck Clay. 9:30—Program by Mrs. Avis Larsen Richardson and Ollie G. Yettie, pianists.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; J. Kinsey and Trio consisting of baritone, soprano and pianist; "Sir Hologobin Story," by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; Bert Brenner, solo soloist; F. Le Roy Fisher, bass baritone; dance orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Wall Street review. 7:30—A Lifetime with Mark Twain, by Mary Lawton. 7:30—New York Military Academy glee club and band. 8:30—Current topics. 9—Maurice Lebest and his trio. 9:30—Beaux Arts Orchestra.

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—St. Regis Dinner Orchestra. 8:15—"Honey Bright," comedy by WGY Players; by Meredith and Kenyon Nicholson. 9—Maurice Lebest and his trio.

WJCA, New York City (341 Meters)

5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and

his orchestra: "Hour of Music," Paolo del Pino, operatic tenor; Donald C. Flamm, critic.

WANG, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (315 Meters)

8:30 to 10:35 p. m.—"The Mikado," by Gaius Kappa Delta of St. James Church, Brooklyn, directed by the Rev. Frank Damrosch Jr.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (290.5 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music, chalfonte-Haddon Hall Duo Trio. Concert by Tall Cedar's Band, Bridgeton Forest, N. J. Traymore dance orchestra. Joseph Lucas, director.

WILT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

7 to 12 p. m.—Varied program, including Arcadian dance music.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Dr. S. J. Macaulay of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will talk on "Electricity of the Air," one of a series of talks given under the auspices of the National Research Council, and arranged by Dr. W. E. Fildale.

"Washington, the Nation's Capital," by Lieut.-Col. J. Franklin Bell, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, presented under the auspices of the Washington Board of Trade. Dance music by the Wardman Park Orchestra.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

8 p. m.—Address, "Current Motor Topics." 8:30—Concert by K. of P. Mandolin Club of Butler, Pa.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Concert by Wingers' entertainers of Ridgeway, Ont.; recital by Bernice Estelle Riggs, pianist, and Ellen Albert Riggs, soprano; Danny Engel and his gang; program by Charles Adams and his daughters, Frances and Lucille; Vincent Lopez orchestra supper music.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Musical program featuring unique musical instruments, recital from the studio, Fritz Fisher and his Zither Quartet; Harold Hopkins, saw player; Harry Meyers, accordion; Tracy Randall, harmonica.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.5 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra. 9—Joan Goldkette's orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul, Minn. (345 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, George Osborn's orchestra. 7:30—Lecture, "Sutroliu mandolin orchestra." H. P. Sutroliu, director. 10—Dance program. Arnold End K. orchestra. Art Gillman, "The Whispering Pianist." Radio Quartet, Mrs. Eleanor Freeman, accompanist.

WYV, Chicago, Ill. (326 Meters)

6:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Dinner concert; studio program: "Midnight Revue."

WIS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7:45 to 10:30 p. m.—Radio drama from WIS Theater and musical program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by A. Wiseman's

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Speed Boat-Train Race
Story to Be Radiocast

Albany, N. Y., May 21

RADIO engineers have completed arrangements to radiocast from an airplane the race between Gar Wood's speed boats and the Twentieth Century Express along the Hudson River between Albany and New York on Monday. Announcers with radio telephone and telegraph transmitters in the giant Sikowski S-29 airplane will report the race mile by mile to WGY at Schenectady and WJZ at New York, whence the story will be radiocast.

WGY will handle the signals while the plane is north of Foughkeepsie, and WJZ will take up the task below that city. Interconnecting land wires will permit both stations to radiocast a continuous story. Should conditions be unfavorable the operator in the plane will use the telegraph transmitter.

Novelty Orchestra, A. Wiseman, drums and director. 8:30 to 9:30—Concert under the auspices of the Citizen Union National Bank, Louisville, R. E. Hughes, director.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (345 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Program arranged by the National Bank of Commerce; recital by John Hall, violinist. 9—Program of music. 10—Program of music.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (324.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; address, speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the Tell-M-a-Story Lady; music; the Trio Ensemble. 9:15—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Playboys.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (258 Meters)

7:30 to 12 p. m.—Program under direction of Mr. Neal Logan of Oskaloosa, Ia.; Reese-Hughes Orchestra.

WQAW, Omaha, Neb. (325 Meters)

7:30 to 12 p. m.—Program conducted by Doris Claire Reed. 8:20—Dance orchestra. 9:10—Current sport events by Ivan L. Gaddis. 9—Program of music.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (470 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra from Greenville, Tex. Mrs. Morris, directing. 8:40—Musical program. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Playboys.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (450 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special request program; featuring the CNRE Orchestra, known as the "Moonlight Serenaders," under the direction of Mr. W. Wood, in solo numbers on saxophone, trombone, violin and piano, assisted by the Misses Winifred and Evelyn Hudson in song and pianoforte duets.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (323 Meters)

8 p. m.—Music by Fred Schmitt and orchestra. Denver. 8:10—Studio program; "Ermine," a comic opera in three acts, by Edward Jakobowski; operatic ensemble under musical direction of J. C. Kendel and stage direction of William Conley. "Ermine" will be sung by the same cast which presented it for the first time in the west during Denver's music week festivities two weeks ago. The title role will be sung by Ina Bains, dramatic soprano and member of the KOA program staff; program lasts two hours.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

8:30 to 10 p. m.—Renton community program, chorus and soloists.

KGV, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—University of Oregon extension. 9—Joan Goldkette's orchestra.

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NEW ENGLAND STATES PLAN
EXPENDITURE OF \$47,700,000Improvement Programs Laid Down for Year Include Road
Building and Maintenance Projects Which Will
Amount to \$23,794,800

The six New England states and the included counties and municipalities will expend approximately more than \$47,700,000 in improvement programs mapped out for the ensuing year according to a survey by the United States Employment Service. This will include the construction of public buildings, roads, street highway maintenance and paving, bridges, the construction and extension of water and sewer systems and park expansion.

No shortage of labor of any class is expected in carrying out the projects in any of the six states excepting Rhode Island, where, it was said, "a shortage of certain skilled tradesmen may materialize later in the season as the work progresses."

Four New England states will spend \$10,000,000 on road building and maintenance, the survey revealed. Maine will spend \$1,000,000; Vermont \$2,000,000; Massachusetts \$11,000,000 and Rhode Island \$2,000,000. County and city paving and highway projects will add \$7,794,800 to this total, divided among the states as follows: Maine \$1,000,000; New Hampshire \$149,000; Vermont \$435,000; Massachusetts \$4,192,800; Rhode Island \$1,592,000 and Connecticut \$1,234,000.

Not including the construction of a score of bridges in Massachusetts and others in New Haven, Conn., the report indicates that \$1,710,800 will go into bridge construction in the six states. Maine heads the list with \$222,000; Vermont, \$82,000; Massachusetts \$139,000; and Rhode Island \$500,000 (including a new draw-bridge at Providence).

The New England states will put more than \$12,228,000 into the construction of new public buildings, largely school houses, the report indicates. This figure and the statistics given for Connecticut do not include the New Haven City Hall and other projects. The expenditures for the different states will be: Maine \$407,000; New Hampshire \$250,000;

Vermont \$100,000; Massachusetts \$6,993,000; Rhode Island \$3,167,000 and Connecticut \$1,211,000.

Other improvements such as sewerage, transportation, water works, parks and sidewalks will require \$9,981,000. Maine will expend \$77,000; New Hampshire \$220,000; Vermont \$191,500; Massachusetts \$7,229,500; Rhode Island \$1,150,000 and Connecticut \$1,118,000.

"An extensive program, involving the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000, will be started during the year for public improvements in Boston and immediate suburbs," the report states. "The Transit Commission of the city is carrying on a project of 6½ miles of tunnel and high speed road bed. The expenditure this year on the first section will be about \$1,000,000. It is anticipated that the City Hall will spend on surface work in connection with this job about \$500,000 additional."

"Other work planned is as follows: \$1,000,000 for sewerage, \$1,400,000 for street paving, \$2,000,000 for public buildings, \$900,000 for water development, and \$1,000,000 for park development work."

A total of \$2,810,000 will be expended on public improvements in Providence, R. I., the report states.

CONCERNING THE MAYORALTY

Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of internal revenue for this district, announced last night that he "will have something very definite to say" on the report that he is to be a candidate for Mayor of Boston at next November's nonpartisan municipal election. "I will make my statement before October," added the collector.

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CLOSE BATTLE
IS EXPECTEDNew England I. A. A. Track
and Field Championships
Start Tomorrow

Year	Winner	Points
1917	Dartmouth	26
1918	Amherst	25
1919	Dartmouth	25
1920	Amherst	25
1921	Amherst	25
1922	Amherst	25
1923	Amherst	25
1924	Amherst	25
1925	Dartmouth	25
1926	Dartmouth	25
1927	Dartmouth	25
1928	Amherst	25
1929	Bowdoin	25
1930	Williams	25
1931	Amherst	25
1932	Amherst	25
1933	Dartmouth	25
1934	Dartmouth	25
1935	Dartmouth	25
1936	Dartmouth	25
1937	Dartmouth	25
1938	Amherst	25
1939	Amherst	25
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1941	Amherst	25
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2016	Dartmouth	25
2017	Dartmouth	25
2018	Dartmouth	25
2019	Dartmouth	25
2020	Dartmouth	25
2021	Dartmouth	25
2022	Dartmouth	25
2023	Dartmouth	25
2024	Dartmouth	25
2025	Dartmouth	25

With eight of the 124 title-holders entered to defend their championships in the thirty-eighth annual championship games of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association which take place at Tech Field, Cambridge, tomorrow and Saturday afternoons, the battle for individual and team honors promises to be one of the best the association has yet had. Last year only 14 points separated Boston College, the team winner, from Williams and Bowdoin colleges, the two teams that finished in a tie for second place, and everything indicates that the leading teams will be about as closely bunched when the final points are added to the list late Saturday afternoon.

Twenty-two of the colleges which are members of the association have entered men for at least one of the 12 events which make up the program. Seven of the events are due to have new title-holders as the 1924 winners will not be competing again. They are the 100-yard dash, won last year by L. V. Dodge, Williams, in 21.8, which was a new association record but was not allowed; the 400-yard dash, won by G. Perkins, Williams, in 2:13.56; the 1200-yard hurdles, won by R. V. Merrick, Boston College, in 16:35.8; running broad jump, won by F. L. Brown, Bowdoin, with 22 ft. 6 in.; pole vault, won by F. P. Bishop, Bowdoin, with 12 ft. 4 in.; the javelin throw, won by W. C. Brooks, Northeastern University, with 172 ft. 6 in., the only new record which was made and allowed last year.

Bowdoin will have a champion defending in two events. He is Wellington Charles who won the 16-pound shot last year with 22 ft. 6 in., and the discus throw with 122 ft. 8 in. He is picked to defend both titles as he is doing better than last year. In the Maine State Intercollegiate championship last week he won the shot with 48 ft. 6 in., and the discus with 146 ft. 6 in. G. D. Brown, Bowdoin, will defend his hammer-throwing title and he is expected to better the mark of 142 ft. 4 in. by which he won last year. One of the men who has the championship title in the running high jump is defending. He is Philip Shumway who tied for first with C. T. Philbin of Boston College last year at 5 ft. 11 in.

There are four track champions defending. H. G. Littlefield of Bowdoin won the 220-yard hurdles last year in 26:4.58, but will have to do much better this year as several athletes have bettered that time this spring. Capt. R. J. Foster of Bowdoin, will again run in the 880-yard run which he won last spring in 2:42. In the Maine meet he won this event in 1:56.35, and is the logical candidate to win again. T. F. Cavanaugh of Boston College won the mile in 17:29.25, while G. W. Lermund, also of Boston College, won the two-mile in 5m. 55s. and both are strong candidates to retain their honors. The records for the various events follow:

100-YARD DASH	220-YARD DASH	400-YARD DASH	800-YARD DASH	1600-YARD DASH	3200-YARD DASH	5000-YARD DASH	10000-YARD DASH	20000-YARD DASH	40000-YARD DASH	80000-YARD DASH	160000-YARD DASH	320000-YARD DASH	640000-YARD DASH	1280000-YARD DASH	2560000-YARD DASH	5120000-YARD DASH	10240000-YARD DASH	20480000-YARD DASH	40960000-YARD DASH	81920000-YARD DASH	163840000-YARD DASH	327680000-YARD DASH	655360000-YARD DASH	1310720000-YARD DASH	2621440000-YARD DASH	5242880000-YARD DASH	10485760000-YARD DASH	20971520000-YARD DASH	41943040000-YARD DASH	83886080000-YARD DASH	167772160000-YARD DASH	335544320000-YARD DASH	671088640000-YARD DASH	1342177280000-YARD DASH	2684354560000-YARD DASH	5368709120000-YARD DASH	10737418240000-YARD DASH	21474836480000-YARD DASH	42949672960000-YARD DASH	85899345920000-YARD DASH	171798691840000-YARD DASH	343597383680000-YARD DASH	687194767360000-YARD DASH	1374389534720000-YARD DASH	2748779069440000-YARD DASH	5497558138880000-YARD DASH	10995116277760000-YARD DASH	21990232555520000-YARD DASH	43980465111040000-YARD DASH	87960930222080000-YARD DASH	175921860444160000-YARD DASH	351843720888320000-YARD DASH	703687441776640000-YARD DASH	1407374883553280000-YARD DASH	2814749767106560000-YARD DASH	5629499534213120000-YARD DASH	11258999068426240000-YARD DASH	22517998136852480000-YARD DASH	45035996273704960000-YARD DASH	90071992547409920000-YARD DASH	180143985094819840000-YARD DASH	360287970189639680000-YARD DASH	720575940379279360000-YARD DASH	1441151880758558720000-YARD DASH	2882303761517117440000-YARD DASH	5764607523034234880000-YARD DASH	11529215046068469760000-YARD DASH	23058430092136939520000-YARD DASH	46116860184273879040000-YARD DASH	92233720368547758080000-YARD DASH	184467440737095516160000-YARD DASH	368934881474191032320000-YARD DASH	737869762948382064640000-YARD DASH	1475739525896764129280000-YARD DASH	2951479051793528258560000-YARD DASH	5902958103587056517120000-YARD DASH	11805916207174113034240000-YARD 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that closer bond of unity where every man shall seek not only his own but also another's good. Nothing is more needed to-day among business men than a desire and a determination to work, not only for oneself but for the common good. Mary Baker Eddy has kindled anew, both the desire and the determination to accomplish these things, by revealing to us the divine, demonstrable fact, that when we forget ourselves enough to work for others as well as for ourselves, we are reaping for ourselves blessings beyond our wildest dreams, for

In conclusion let me recommend that every business man and woman in business should have as his or her incentive to work with God, "workers together with Him" as St. Paul declared. Every thinking man knows that what we need in business is business factor, Truth and Love. Mrs. Edgerton has shown us how to lay hold of God, on Truth and Love through spiritual thinking. Because of this, she was in the age's first business reformer.

the sentiment expressed in the following lines, and I will promise you that the adoption of the motive indicated in these lines will in some measure bring to you and to yours, more health, more holiness, more happiness and more freedom from all that is unlike God, than ever seemed possible under the old systems.

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his brother's care."

"Help us to build each other up

Our little stock improve;
Increase our faith, confirm our hope,
And perfect us in love."
(Christian Science Hymnal, p. 56.)

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Free Monitor
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EDUCATIONAL

The Fifty Years Which Have Made Wellesley

MASSACHUSETTS' two largest colleges for women are 50 years old this year. Wellesley College and Smith College both opened in 1875. The coincidence of their semi-centennial years leads to comparison and contrast. Little in many points of development and growth, having practically the same requirements for the degree of A. B., drawing their students from the same classes of American society, and sending out their alumni into the same occupations and walks of life, the two colleges are nevertheless individual. Whether there is a "Wellesley type" and a "Smith type" of college woman, is a moot question. But Wellesley College and Smith College are as distinct in individuality and temperament as two human beings.

To analyze and explain the likenesses and differences is not the object of this article. But anyone who touches the subject even lightly must recognize that one very potent reason for the divergence in individuality lies in the story of the presidents of the two colleges.

The little group of students who went to Smith in 1875 found a waiting man in an eager young Amherst graduate, President Laurens C. Seelye. The class of 1923, who entered Smith last fall also knew for a few months the influence of the same vital personality. Smith alumnae have the common tradition of his chapel talks, his friendly presence at reunions, his scholarly ideals, his inspiring leadership. Even after he had given the actual reins of government to other men, his influence on college policy remained strong. The first 50 years of Smith College have been determined by a single personality.

A Different Experience Wellesley has had an experience almost diametrically opposed to this. When President Seelye retired from the presidency of Smith, Wellesley was inaugurating her sixth president, Henry F. Durant. Durant, controlled Wellesley policy for only a little more than five years after the college opened. Wellesley's first four presidents served terms varying from four to six years, her fifth was in office 11 years, and President Pendleton, who completed her fourteenth year in the presidency, all are short terms compared with President Seelye's 35 years of service.

That Wellesley has suffered from lack of continuity in administration is perhaps true. But there is another side. The periods of Wellesley's development coincide sharply with the dates of the different administrations. To a surprising extent, the college has been able to command each crisis in its history. The services of a leader equipped with the exact qualities and abilities needed to meet the crisis. The story of Wellesley is a story of progressive achievement. Each of her six presidents has made a definite contribution. Each has furthered the building of the Wellesley of today.

It is an amusing twist of history that Wellesley, founded by a man and a scholar, educated Harvard gentlemen, has been able to command each crisis in its history. The services of a leader equipped with the exact qualities and abilities needed to meet the crisis. The story of Wellesley is a story of progressive achievement. Each of her six presidents has made a definite contribution. Each has furthered the building of the Wellesley of today.

When the first students, 314 of them, entered Wellesley they found a gracious, dignified, white-haired lady of the mid-Victorian type, other than the president's office. Miss Ada L. Howard had given up a private school of her own in Bridgewater, N. J., to take the presidency of the new college. That she brought with her a boarding-school idea of discipline seems evident from the story told by one of the students.

A student from Wellesley, visiting in Cambridge, was taken to the gallery of Memorial Hall during the dinner hour. Standing there, she caught the eye of one of the Harvard youths and so far forgot that the honor of all Wellesley rested on her slender shoulders that she tossed him the rose she was wearing. Summary dismissal from college was her fate, and in a very solemn chapel mass meeting, President Howard dwelt upon the heinousness of the crime and asked for a rising pledge from the students that no other member of the college would so brazenly cast a shadow upon the fair reputation of Wellesley. It is pleasant to record that, as the college rose solemnly in response to Miss Howard's request, no independent young lady remained seated. There were rebels at Wellesley from the first.

In 1881, Miss Alice Freeman became acting president of Wellesley. In 1882 she was made president. Two years earlier, when she had just come to the Wellesley history department, Wellesley's founder pointed her out to one of the trustees. "You see that little dark-eyed girl? She will be the next president of Wellesley." So rapidly has Wellesley developed since the '80s, so complicated and specialized is its administration today, that it is almost unbelievable

that its presidency was once given to a girl of 26. That so young a girl could leave, in a six-year term of office, so deep and lasting an impression on the college is more remarkable still. For Alice Freeman even today is the embodiment of much of the atmosphere of youth and the love of beauty which is part of the Wellesley ideal.

Her administration is characterized by two things. In the first place she succeeded in bringing the college out of obscurity and introducing it to the general public in such a manner as greatly to enhance its prestige. In the second place, by her magnetic personality she fostered a spirit of co-operation and solidarity in the college which greatly strengthened the growing college.

When Miss Freeman left Wellesley to marry Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard, she left a college which had expanded almost unbelievably under her guidance and which for that very reason was facing academic problems which had never presented themselves before. It is a circumstance upon which Wellesley may well congratulate itself that at this crisis the control of the administration came into the hands of a thoroughly able scholar, President Helen A. Shaffer, who left the professorship of mathematics to become president. She was well suited to the task of bringing Wellesley out of the shadow of boarding school discipline and establishing her scholarly ideals upon a broad and firm foundation. That she succeeded is evidenced by the fact that only within the last five years has the "new curriculum" which she instituted undergone material modification. In her administration the college abandoned the plan of giving a B.S. degree as well as a B.A. degree, thereby establishing itself firmly as a liberal arts college first and last and always.

In 1895, Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, who had been a member of Wellesley's Greek department since 1890 and who shared President Shaffer's scholarly ideals and far-seeing vision, accepted the presidency. She undertook the work reluctantly, with the understanding that she be allowed to retire when the exigencies which she had fostered her appointment ceased to exist. In 1898 she felt that she had finished the work and withdrew. She

returned to Wellesley for a brief period in 1914 as head of the French department, then went back to her home in southern France where she is still living.

No more vital, fearless, and keen-minded woman ever held the presidency of Wellesley. Many old traditions died during her administration and there was inevitable clash between the new Wellesley and the older, more timid college of the early days. Under her guidance the college abandoned domestic work, opened the library for reading on Sunday, gave up the "silent hour" which Mr. Durant had instituted, revised its financial organization, and not without opposition and friction, weeded out antiquated teaching methods. Like Miss Shaffer, she was a teacher first and an administrator second. She left the college stronger intellectually for her administration and ready to face with courage its next problem, a financial one this time, for the funds of the college had not kept pace with its growth.

Brought Beautiful Traditions The next president, Miss Caroline Hazard, took office in 1899. Her inauguration, in October of that year, was Wellesley's first formal inauguration, a fact which is significant, for Miss Hazard's administration brought to the college many of its most beautiful traditions and traditions. Musical vespers, for example, with its peace and beauty and tranquility, owes its origin to her.

In strong contrast to her immediate predecessors, President Hazard brought to her office neither experience as a teacher nor technical academic training. She had been educated by tutors and in a private school in Providence, and then studied abroad. She was, at that time, recognized as a writer of some note. Her administration was one of rapid expansion. The senior class of 1899 numbered 132 students; that of 1911, when she resigned, 275. Eleven buildings were erected during her administration; five professorial chairs were partially endowed. The total amount of gifts and endowments received during her period was around \$1,300,000.

President Ellen Fitz Pendleton succeeded President Hazard in 1911 and still holds office. She has already been in office longer than any of her predecessors and she has, perhaps to her credit, never been confronted with more varied problems than any one of them had to meet. Since she was elected, Wellesley has undertaken a program of building and endowment calling for the expenditure of \$2,000,000, and she has raised, under her administration also, the entrance requirements stiffened and Wellesley's standard of scholarship steadily raised. To a very unusual degree, she has maintained the quality of executive and scholar, a clear mind for details and a broad grasp of problems and policies.

If President Seelye's long term of office gave to the new classes of Smith a certain sense of solidarity, President Pendleton's long connection with Wellesley is establishing the same sort of spirit among Wellesley alumnae. Miss Pendleton has been a well known figure at Wellesley for 40 years. Only the classes which have graduated since 1911, know her as President Pendleton. It is true; but back of those classes are those to whom she was Dean Pendleton and Professor Pendleton, the mathematics department. And as far back as the eighties, the alumnae who graduated around 1886, Miss Pendleton's own class, remember her as a leader in undergraduate life and one who could be better fitted as a leader to start Wellesley on her second half century of service.

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers To what extent is each nation of the earth affected when an international trade like that of cotton shifts from one part of the globe to another and when the raw material is produced in other countries than formerly? What effect, if any, will the completion of the Makwar dam in the heart of the Sudan have upon agriculture in the United States? Is there a relation between the Makwar project and British encouragement of a new cotton source for the Empire? (See Monitors of April 10, May 4, and 9.)

Do wisdom and justice demand an all-around cancellation of debts between nations? If so, why? What beneficial effects are derived by a country in paying its debts? In what respects do the debts of a nation and an individual differ? How can France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and other states pay their debts to the United States? In money, or in kind, or both? If they pay in kind what effect will increased imports have upon trade and industry in America? If in money, what will be the effect? (See Monitors of May 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, and 19.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are to be asked regarding the form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions will be to assist in the study of the Monitor as a problem-project by the upper elementary grades. To present one adapted to use by secondary schools and colleges.

Real Music to Aid Appreciation Rochdale, Lancashire Special Correspondent ONE thousand school children of 12 years of age and upward from the elementary schools are attending a series of five monthly concerts arranged by the Rochdale Education Committee which has entrusted to Edward Isaacs, the pianist, the task of arranging the program.

The concerts are held in school hours and the cost is being defrayed by the local education authority. At first it seemed that the scheme would be delayed on account of the cost, but this has been met by a grouping of two or three other boroughs in the county, whereby the cost of the artists is reduced by holding a series of concerts.

The aim of the concerts, said Mr. Isaacs to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, was to let the children hear music rather than lectures, to lead them to love music and to desire a knowledge of it. A general view of a wide range of music is given so that no child shall gain an impression that only one kind of music is important. The music is carefully chosen from the greatest composers and finely performed.

The first concert consisted of a violin recital and baritone songs. The music was taken from the real literature of the violin from the sonatas of Bach, Handel, and Beethoven. The baritone songs were from old English songs and from Schubert and Schumann.

The second concert comprises a piano recital and soprano songs, the music ranging from Scarlatti to Chopin through the classic and romantic, while the songs are old English of the Lieder type, and there are selections from Schubert and Brahms.

The third concert is a chamber concert, the examples being a piano and flute sonata by Bach and a quartet for piano and wind instruments by Beethoven.

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Wisconsin's Visual Education Bureau

Madison, Wis. Special Correspondence THE University of Wisconsin serves the people in many and sometimes unique ways. The bureau of visual instruction connected with the University Extension Division, under the direction of W. H. Dudley, was a pioneer in this means of service. The bureau has 4000 reels of films, 175,000 lantern slides, 1500 stereograms with stereoscopes, 200 charts on agriculture and other subjects, 500 fine photographs of the world's greatest pictures, and seven display cabinets of insects. These travel to nearly every town in Wisconsin and to many points in the United States.

All that is necessary to do in order to have all this wealth of material at your service is to pay \$12 membership fee for a year, if you live in Wisconsin, and \$15.00 a reel for films and \$3 a week for sets of slides frequently and abundantly as is desired. Teachers are asked to submit lists of topics for which they want illustrative material. Not only schools, but parent-teacher associations, Boy Scouts, community centers, and churches are using these pictures.

Among the topics on which lantern slides and reels of films are furnished, agriculture has 53 sets, most of them covering such subjects as alfalfa raising, dairying, cheese-making, bee culture, insect pests, stock-raising, concrete troughs and fence posts, and fertilizers. Practically every subject of interest to the farmer is illustrated. There are also 79 films on agriculture; these are some of the titles: "A Better Way of Milking," "The Babcock-Henry Milk Test," "The Story of the Incubator."

Home Economics Pictured Home economics presents such subjects as the "Salmon Industry," "Behind the Button," "Story of a Grain of Wheat," "Cutting Up Meat." There are 13 sets of slides in this department. Economical marketing and cold pack canning at home are examples. Such slides as color schemes, the house beautiful and period furniture aim to improve home decoration and arrangement. These are used by both teachers and home-makers.

Teachers of all grades and subjects have been thought of in making out these lists. In the literature section there are 56 sets. Such pictures as London in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Taming of the Shrew" are also included. There are 25 reels to aid in the study of juvenile literature, and 28 sets of slides for the use of the story teller.

Geography would be a delight studied in connection with 78 sets of lantern slides and 200 reels of films showing every part of the earth, making children familiar with the beauties of nature everywhere. There are also 200 reels of films. Here are some attractive subjects: "What Every Car Owner Should Know."

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The Teacher's Talent

IT WAS often stated in the pedagogy classes at the old state normal school that "the teacher is a connecting link between the pupil and that which he may become." This definition was particularly satisfying to the writer, as it never failed to open up vistas of service and helpfulness that were strangely alluring. The teacher—molder of ideals, guide, leader, instructor, friend, it is the teacher whose business it is to set before the learner the accumulated experience of the centuries—the vision of accomplishment, success and achievement. She brings to him lessons of the past and the possibilities of the future.

Although through many years of varied teaching experiences, this statement of the teacher's position continued to be an inspiration, it was only after the writer became a teacher of teachers that a real comprehension of the requisite qualities of a true teacher was attained. Of teachers, it may well be said, "Many are called, but few are chosen." It is quite generally recognized today that teaching is more than a matter of hearing classes; yet how few, even among leading educators, recognize the essential characteristics of a true representative of the profession.

The qualities of a genuine teacher may be acquired, indeed, they must be acquired, for teachers are made as well as born. They are not a matter of inheritance, but a matter of cultivation. The love of learning, the desire for knowledge, the willingness to put off selfishness, bigotry, ignorance, or limitation, is essentially growth in the line of spiritual attainments. The love of mankind that prompts one to dedicate his life to the service of others is acquired through unswerving devotion to an ideal.

Should Be a Scholar The teacher should first of all be a scholar. The dictionary definition of scholar is "a person of thorough literary or scientific attainments." She should be scholarly in habit in the sense that this term implies accurate and well disciplined learning. Thoroughness is an essential of scholarship, but thoroughness—meticulous attention to wearisome detail—at the expense of spontaneity is not properly a quality of the true teacher. Receptivity is most desirable.

Boy Scout organizations have been remembered. There are 15 sets of slides including "Boy Scouts," for boys not members of the organization, "Boy Scouts," for business men; "Home Life of a Boy Scout in Alaska." There are numerous recreational slides illustrating games.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Twins' Strawberry Festival

By FLORENCE ROMAINE

BOB and Betty Burton, otherwise known as "The Twins," were driving leisurely along the country road one bright spring morning, when they saw their old friend Gran'ma Bennett come out of her little house, and start down the lawn with a determined air and a big wooden sign in one hand. "I wonder what Gran'ma is going to do," said Betty curiously. "Let's go in and see."

"All right," replied Bob. "Let's go." So they tied Jocko, their Shetland pony, to the hitching-post, and ran up the slope to the gnarled apple tree where the old lady was standing.

"We thought we'd come in for a moment," said Betty. "Mrs. Bennett gave Betty a hug. "It does my heart good to see you."

"We like to come," put in Bob. "But what's that sign for, Gran'ma? Were you going to nail it on this tree?"

Mrs. Bennett nodded, but her lips trembled a little as she answered. "Yes, Bob, it's a notice to advertise the farm for sale because I can't afford to live any longer."

"For sale!" ejaculated Betty in astonishment. "But you always said you loved the old place—though of course, if you're tired of it, that's different," she finished, rather lamely.

"Tired of it!" Gran'ma's thin cheeks flushed and she shook her head. "No, my dear; hardly tired of the home I've loved since I was a wee bit of a girl!"

Bob whistled softly to himself and jumped up from the grass. "Well, I don't like to have you do this; but if you feel that you must, let me hang the sign for you."

The Sign on the Apple Tree

He took the hammer from his outstretched hand and fastened the board securely to the trunk of the apple tree, while Betty watched him anxiously, her usually happy face fallen into serious lines.

"There," Bob struck the nail a final bang. "I guess everyone can see that."

"Yes, I'm sure they can. Thank you, Bob," Mrs. Bennett looked once more at the bold, black lettering, then she turned away with a little sigh. "But come, I want to pick a basket of strawberries for you, mother, and one for old Mr. Simpson, too, if you are going past his house on your way home."

Followed by Bob and Betty, she led the way along the gravel path bordered with sunflowers and hollyhocks, to the strawberry patch beyond.

"What lots of berries you have this year!" exclaimed Bob, looking down the long line of plants laden with luscious fruit. "Gran'ma?"

"No, Bob," the old lady shook her head. "Most of the farmers around here have all they need, so I'm just giving them away to some of my friends who have none of their own."

Thoughtful Twins

On the way home Bob and Betty were very quiet, and hardly spoke a word to each other, until Jocko broke into a brisk trot as they turned into the driveway.

"We'll take these in to Mother," said Betty. "And afterward we can walk over to Mr. Simpson's with the other basket."

They found Mrs. Burton in the kitchen preparing a bowl of fresh green lettuce for lunch. "Did you have a nice ride?" she asked, smiling. Then noticing Betty's serious face—"but what's the matter?"

"It's all on account of Gran'ma Bennett," answered Bob solemnly. "You see, she's having a lot of trouble, and Betty and I were just wondering if we couldn't do something for her."

Mrs. Burton listened to the story of the morning visit. "Well, that is too bad," she said at last. "There is no one kinder or more generous than Gran'ma Bennett. I wish we could think of a way to help."

The three were silent a moment

as if pondering the matter, when suddenly Betty jumped to her feet. "Oh, Mother, I've just thought of something!"

"Do all speak at once," laughed Mrs. Burton.

"You tell your plan, Bob," said Betty.

"No, ladies first, you know," he replied with a bow, adding mischievously, "I guess we thought of the same thing anyway."

"My idea was," Betty began slowly, "that maybe we could get up a strawberry festival on Gran'ma Bennett's lawn. We could serve cake and ice cream—and—"

"And charge for admission," interrupted Bob. "We did think of the same thing, Betty. What do you say about it, Mother?"

"That's just the very thing!" said Mrs. Burton enthusiastically. "I'll get father to help, and between us all I'm sure we can make it a great success."

Busy Days

The next few days were busy ones with the twins. Gran'ma Bennett had gladly agreed to their plan, and preparations began at once.

Mrs. Burton and Betty set up and arranged little tables under the apple trees, while Bob, mounted on a step-ladder, hung Japanese lanterns among the spreading branches. And, finally, much to the mystification of the passer-by, Mr. Burton was seen busily at work constructing a small stage, facing the tables and decorated with trailing vines and a canopy of green leaves.

Late on the afternoon of the festival, Betty, Bob and their mother stood on the porch of the little house.

"Bob, you certainly hung those lanterns nicely," said Betty. "I'm so glad you thought of them."

"But your idea of asking Madame Percival to sing was the best yet," returned Bob, "because that's going to draw the crowd."

Betty laughed. "Well, I really didn't think of asking her," she explained. "Because people said she had come here for a rest. But when I told her what the party was for, and all that, she was just lovely about it."

"Madame Percival is a great artist and a kind woman," added Mrs. Burton. "And I'm sure everyone will come to hear her."

A Great Success

The sun was sinking in clouds of purple and gold that evening when the guests began to arrive. For an hour they came in a steady stream filling the little tables, while others, waiting to be served, scattered in groups over the lawn.

"Isn't it great, Betty!" whispered Bob, rushing past with an empty tray in his hand.

Betty nodded, too busy to talk. But in spite of the crowd there was no confusion. Friendly neighbors lent willing hands and everyone worked with a will.

Just before it became quite dark, Bob lighted the lanterns.

"It's like fairyland!" exclaimed Betty, clasping her hands. "And look, Bob, here comes Madame Percival. See, Father is bringing her now."

In the hour of applause that followed, the great singer took her position on the little stage. Calmly, lovingly, she looked out on the upturned faces until her gaze rested on Betty and Bob in the front row.

Then the beautiful voice fell softly through the evening air, first, in a joyous song of spring, and afterward, in that dearest of old ballads, "Home, Sweet Home."

"It was a great success," said Mrs. Burton, when the party was over, and the last automobile had whirled away.

"Everybody came," added Bob.

"They had a splendid time," sighed Betty happily.

"And I have good news for you, Gran'ma," said Mr. Burton, turning to the old lady. "I was talking to the proprietor of the hotel tonight, and he asked me if I thought you would care to rent those two back



THE ANIMAL RACE IN ANIMAL TOWN

Current Events for Boys and Girls

Students at Geneva

THE International Federation of University Students is only a year old, for it was formed in Prague last year. But it appears determined to lose no time in making itself felt, and this year it is arranging for courses of lectures on international relations to be held

at Geneva in July, August, and September.

Students of many nations will be there, and it is hoped that the lectures will encourage fellowship and a lively interchange of ideas.

One fact of very special interest about this conference is that between 20,000 and 30,000 students in the United States have already booked their passage to attend at Geneva. Clearly, whatever politicians may do or say, young America is eager to know about the problems of other nations, and to grow in appreciation and understanding. These students should return to America with something of an international outlook, and that cannot but be a gain both to their own country and to the world.

Pollopolos

How many of you have heard of pollopolos? It is a recently discovered artificial substance which has been called a "substitute for glass," but it is more than this. Dr. Pollak, the chemist chiefly responsible for its manufacture, wanted an artificial substance with certain qualities. Now pollopolos is transparent and colorless and therefore like glass, but it is also elastic like India rubber. In fact it is not only a substitute for glass, but for celluloid, ivory and porcelain.

As a glass substitute pollopolos has two great advantages. It is only half the weight of glass, and therefore well suited for making window panes for airplanes, automobiles, etc., and it can also be colored by the use of aniline dyes, whereas glass requires a mineral dye. The advantage here is that while there are not many mineral colors, there are more than a thousand aniline dyes.

The discovery of pollopolos came after five years of study and investigation, and laboratory experiments are still being made with the hope of further improvement.

A Balloon Race

The United States national balloon race was won this year by W. T. Van Orman in the Goodyear III, which traveled with the wind from St. Joseph, Mo., to Reform, Ala.—about 600 miles. Mr. van Orman won a prize of \$1000 and the honor of representing the United States at the international balloon race, which sets out from Brussels, Belgium, next June.

The Los Angeles

The Los Angeles, the United States Navy's giant airship, recently flew from Lakehurst, N. J., to Porto Rico. This trip, which took 33 hours, is the longest trip the Los Angeles has made except when as the ZR-5 she flew across the Atlantic from Germany. Another interesting item of news in connection with airships is that ships of this type may soon be in use on a regular route between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands.

A Lost Lake

There is news from Minnesota that one of its famous 10,000 lakes has suddenly disappeared. Bass Lake was a stretch of water two miles long and one mile broad, and well stocked with fish. Now it is nothing

but a huge ditch. It is thought that the water escaped over an old sluice bed, cut out years ago. Into Low Lake, a drop of about 60 feet. Last Thursday night, a crowd of men who were cutting portages between the lakes in the neighborhood were awakened by a sound like thunder, and this must have been the descent of Lake Bass.

Ready and Willing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ready and Willing were the best of their kind. They lived up to their names from their toes to their chins.

When Mother desired some task to have done, she found her two children were there on the run.

"I'm ready," said Ready, and ready he was.

"I'm willing," says Willing, and willingly does.

Now, a remarkable thing about these twins such as these is, that they can be found wherever you please.

For each boy or girl on the lookout for fun Can Ready and Willing be, both in one.

Steward Wyckoff.

A Useful Book Holder

This handy little article may be easily made by a small boy or a girl; for almost anyone, and will be particularly useful for reference books.

Smooth a board about 10 inches by 12 (or smaller if for a small book), and then measure off points on it for four cup-hook screws. The idea is to rest the book on two screws, and then hold it flat against the board with the upper two screws. These screws will turn to one side while putting book in position, or to turn a page, and then turn down again to keep book from falling off board. The board may be painted, then enameled, and given either a hinged back or a hanger.

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High grade paper, white, cream, pink, blue, and green, with or without writing surface. Size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches. Printed with YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS in beautiful, rich dark blue ink. Just send a dollar with your name and address and this attractive stationery will be mailed to you. Within one week your money will be cheerfully refunded if you are not entirely satisfied.

The Lake Shore Press
Schmidt Building, Sandusky, Ohio

"What Do You Do With Your Old Records?"

(Checks, deposit slips, letters, etc.) when they have passed the current period? Do you buy expensive steel or wood transfer boxes for them, or do you throw them away? "Right Files" have solved this difficulty in numerous instances for Banks, City, County and State Offices, Insurance Companies, Wholesale Houses, Department Stores, Public Service Corporations and Railroads. They have solved the problem of what to do with old papers.

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Travelogues by Letter

Ruth Watson to Peggy Lawton

Rajputana, India.

Dear Peggy:

Here we are in the heart of the desert, the guests of a ruling prince in a small state of Rajputana. Each of the Indian chiefs maintains a house for his foreign guests, where he provides for them as nearly as possible the fare to which they are accustomed at home. Hospitable idea, isn't it?

Coming along on the train we discussed your plans for a travel club and formed one ourselves, which we will call The Better Way League. We thought of Everland Club, Travel Club, and such names, but decided that the Better Way League best expressed our aim. It really explains itself.

We have been discussing the question as to whether foreign travel will help end war. Daddy says it won't in itself, for the better some people know each other the more they quarrel, and it is the same with nations. He says that so long as families and neighbors and friends allow anger, selfishness, sensitivity, envy and so on to cause them to quarrel, these qualities are likely to cause war between nations, and only the next morning comes in time. The only way to stop this is to be one of those who must just take ourselves in hand first.

Mother says people should not try to excuse certain shortcomings in themselves by blaming them on the state, a man should not excuse himself for being stubborn because his race is supposed to be so. She says we should each help our race by overcoming in ourselves any faults of race that occur, and that is one of the best ways the League is going to try to do.

Here comes the "butler" to get our orders for the day. He is a dignified tall dark Muhammadan with a fiery red beard. The men out here dye their beards purple or red when they start to turn gray.

Poor Mother is trying to vary the menu for dinner, but there is little choice in these native states. Practically everything comes in tins. The only meat in touch fowl and athletic goat (politely called mutton, but by another name it is no more tender). And yet it is astonishing what delicious, attractive meals the English manage to assemble.

Father is here to inspect some plans for an aqueduct. It is a barren, forsaken-looking country, though there are some fine buildings. The ground is full of rat holes looking like the prairie-dog holes in Colorado. Wild pigs root up the trees and gardens. The water comes from wells 350 deep and is drawn by bullocks. They use for fuel a brown lignite, a very soft coal between the best and black lignite. It was discovered 1,000,000 years too soon, they say.

There are several British here in connection with the Government. All of them called on us the first morning. The next morning we returned their calls. Such is the etiquette! Among our callers were a delightful Englishman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, who are guests at the palace. He was principal of the princes' college, where the Maharaja used to go to school. When we returned their visit, they introduced us to the little daughter and son of the Maharaja, who has an English tutor and speaks English quite as well as we do. They were so shy that it was hard to talk with them at first, but Randall broke the ice by mentioning the polo game which all of us were going to attend that afternoon. The little girl wore an Eton jacket and long red velvet

What Am I

My first is very, very hot—
Don't take too much—you'd better not!
My second grows near shady pool—
Boys chew it on their way to school.
My whole, a sweet, loved by the stick,
All striped with red—some very thick.

Happy Children!

Instinct Guides them!
They love the
Taste and
Cleansing
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Keeps teeth glistening white and keeps the gums "protectingly" firm.
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The House in the Tree

My father is a carpenter. With hammer, nails and wood He makes a house to live in Where no house has ever stood.

He makes a fence around it. How neat his fences are! And then he makes a smaller house For the little motor car.

Oh, it is a great thing to have a carpenter for a father! Because when the family want something made out of wood, and other boys' fathers would have to hire a carpenter to come and make it. If your father is a carpenter, why, he just turns in and makes it himself. At any rate, that was the way it was with Henry's father, who was one of the best carpenters that ever was. Of course, sometimes Henry's family had to wait a while till Henry's father had finished something, a house or a new floor or a porch or something like that for somebody else.

It was the way with the old tree in the back yard. It was a spread-out kind of a tree, and the lower limbs grew out so straight from the trunk that Henry had often thought it would be a fine thing to have boards nailed across between them to make a floor, and then he could climb up and it would be like having a house of his own in the tree. When he had mentioned this fine idea to his father, his father had agreed with him. But all that summer every day his father had been away from home making something for somebody else, and Henry had said nothing more about the house in the tree. And then winter came, and he had other things to think about.

And then when spring came round there was a school vacation, and Henry went to visit his Aunt Elizabeth, who was his mother's sister and lived so far away that he had to travel half a day in the railroad train.

When he was coming home in the railroad train, all at once Henry remembered about the house in the tree, and decided he would remind his father of it as soon as ever he got home. And then he remembered that his mother had told him not to bother his father about it because she was sure his father would do it when he had time, and he couldn't do it any other way, so it was no use bothering him. So Henry ate his supper and said nothing about the house in the tree, and neither did anybody else.

But when he came out in the back yard in the morning he was astonished to see a real flight of stairs going up into the tree with a real handrail to take hold of. And when he went up the stairs there was not only a floor, but a real little house, with a door and windows to look out of, and a roof to keep out the rain, and a table and a chair to sit in, and another chair for a friend. And the outside of the house had been painted green, so that you hardly knew it was there at all till you had climbed the stairs and come in through the door.

"O! O! O!" said Henry, sitting down in the chair. "I'm glad I didn't bother him about it. But it is a great thing to have a carpenter for a father!"

A Mathematical Puzzle

It will be noticed that the numbers 1 to 5 are placed in one long diagonal. You are to fill in the other 20 vacant squares with the remainder

of the numbers 1 to 25, and make the five rows, five columns, and one long diagonal total—65.

The key to the puzzle printed May 14 follows:

1. Dolphin. 6. Carp.

2. Flounder. 7. Sea horse.

3. Skate. 8. Haddock.

4. Sole. 9. Bottlenose.

5. Bullhead. 10. Sheephead.

Flowers often lay four, and in some species they are always arranged with their pointed ends in the center, this being the position in which they occupy least room, and so are more easily covered by the mother bird in sitting. (See illustration.)

Some of the largest families are to be found among various pheasants and other game birds, whose nests may often be seen containing nearly a score of eggs.

play, so the eggs are made just simply plain white.

Then there is the wonderful difference in the sizes of the eggs that you find. Large birds do not always lay large eggs; that is, the eggs of a bird are not invariably in proportion to the size of its body. The English cuckoo, for instance, lays eggs no larger than those of the common sparrow, although its body is fully twice the size.

And what a wonderful difference there is in the size between the largest and the smallest eggs known! By far the tiniest of all the world's eggs are those of the dainty and handsome little humming birds of



This plover always lays her four eggs with the pointed ends in the center of her nest. In this way she makes them take up the least possible room, and so is able to cover them easily with her body.

the warmer parts of America. The complete nest is often no larger than half a walnut shell, and in their size the midge nestlings look more like bees than birds.

What a contrast between the pealike eggs of these humming birds and those enormous eggs laid by the bird called Aepyornis, which used to be found in the island of Madagascar! They measured more than 12 inches from end to end, and the liquid contents of a single egg was sufficient to fill 16 pint measures! Even the egg of an ostrich would be quite a small object beside one of those.

In shape, too, the eggs of birds are no less interesting, for although they are all more or less round or oval, there are many striking differences in their form.

The eggs of some of the shore birds, for example, are markedly pointed, and if you study some of them carefully, you may be able to discover the reason for this.

A Family of One

Look at those of the common guillemot as an instance. The single egg of this bird is laid on the bare, naked rock by the coast, and if it were round, like the eggs of most of the owls, it would easily be blown over the edge by the winds which tear along the cliffs. As it is, however, the guillemot's egg is so pear-shaped, that it simply turns round and round on almost the same spot, and so is protected from an untimely end.

Then, lastly, there is the extraordinary difference in the number of eggs laid by the many kinds of birds. The guillemot, as we have just seen, lays only one, and only one young bird is reared by the parents in the whole summer season. The pigeon and the eagle, as well as the whole of the humming birds lay two eggs.

THE HOME FORUM

The Literary Discovery of America

"IT TOOK one hundred and fifty years," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "to lift the English lark out of American poetry." By this vivid and vigorous metaphor he means to imply that for a very long time the writing done on the western side of the Atlantic drew not only its form and manner but even its materials from the mother country. Any one who has seen his way through even a small portion of that jungle which we call early American literature, but which might so much more appropriately be called English literature written in America, realizes the truth of the implication. For a good deal more than a century and a half American prose and verse shone, if at all, with only a lunar light. Except in such writing as Colonel Byrd's "Survey of the Disappointment Bay" and the "Letters of an American Farmer," which had primarily a practical rather than a purely literary purpose, there is little in these dusty volumes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to indicate that they were produced in a new and fascinating environment of which the world was waiting to hear. What description there was of the American scene was done, for the most part, with the purposes of the real estate agent, and in something too like his manner. Returning to Holmes' metaphor, we may say that the writers of those days ignored one of the most wonderful singers in the world, the American hermit thrush, while they celebrated the English lark which they had never heard. American literature of the first two centuries is extraordinarily bookish. Its inspiration, when it has any whatever, is literary, and it almost ignores the superbly untouched material which lay immediately at hand. It smells of the lamp rather than of the pine forest.

Here is a most interesting phenomenon in literary history; one which has been frequently pointed out, to be sure, but which has not yet, perhaps, been fully understood. Yet a right understanding of this phenomenon is essential to any accurate knowledge of American literature and American history. Anyone who wishes to understand it will do well to lay aside all thought of fame, such as has been too common in recent criticism, for the writers of the colonial period, and to ask himself why it was that these writers found it so natural to remember England and to forget their own new land; why they so constantly fell back upon the literary models and forms, the poets and prose men, even the trees and flowers and birds of the mother country.

One of the chief reasons for their doing so is easily derivable from the very phrase "mother country" itself. During the full period of Holmes' hundred and fifty years the writers of America felt that they were colonists; that their true country was not America but England. This feeling was rapidly modified, to be sure, as the decades went by, but it was still strong in many quarters even as late as the first of Independence.

Many of these writers hoped, at least, for an English audience, and some of the earliest colonists wrote about English things out of their own memory, and there is something far less ridiculous than pathetic in the lines set down by Anne Bradstreet in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the Nightingale, the Blackbird, and the Thrush. For many years after her time, however, the nightingale meant home to these exiles, and they loved its name all the more because they could no longer hear its voice.

We may well imagine, furthermore, that in the small time at their disposal for literary pursuits the American colonists wished to get as far as possible away from the pressure of their present time and place, which may not have been in all respects so delightful as we sometimes allow ourselves to picture it. England meant for them not only home, even for those who had never seen it, but also a distance from the "distant shores" and "antique towers" of Eton College, the river divides to pass on either side of the narrow strip of land known as Romney Island. About half-way down the length of the right bank is Romney Lock.

It is a simple bit of mechanism, and to a modern engineer must seem but a toy in comparison with the great works on the uneven levels of the Great Lakes at Sault Ste. Marie or the marvelous Gatun Lock of the Panama Canal. To the unprofessional, however, the suggested interest is far greater than any inspired by the lock itself.

What appears in line or color in any picture falls far short of being the full picture as registered in the thought of the one viewing it. Emphatically this is true of this drawing by Mr. Baird. While the eye sees but the simple mechanism of a simple lock, the thought flashes along the hundred miles of river from Oxford to Richmond, a hundred miles crowded with mingled beauty and poetry, history, story, romance and legend. Picture after picture unrolls to view at each turn of the river—each view enchanting and rich in association.

"What a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,"

And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all The stretching landscape into smoke decays."

The monotony of flat banks is relieved by trees standing singly or challenging admiration when grouped effectively, or by a long line of straight tall poplars marching toward the horizon. On a cliff there may be a church and vicarage embosomed in trees which come down to the river's edge; an open reach is closed by luxuriant trees backed by the soft outline of distant hills. There are gentle wooded bluffs—everything about the Thames is gentle—with the white chalk glistening through in places.

A wealth of quiet adjectives has been used in describing this far-famed happy stream—sweet, wealthy, blest, fair, stately, gentle, serene. On a summer's day has England any-

thing to offer better than hours in a punt or even on one of the regular boats that ply up and down the river with a composure rarely acquired by a public conveyance.

The Thames is a friendly river, smuggling along sloping banks along which it gathered to itself the dominant life of England when the river was the main highway of its southern part. We have but to turn the pages of our Shakespeare to realize what the river was to early England. In the historical plays alone seventy scenes are laid along the Thames. Spenser pays early tribute in "Sweet Thames run softly," and Lamb speaks of the "white sails of the Thames." Keats calls it an "old lamenting river," and somewhere Shakespeare speaks of a "pleasant Thames, a sweet and dainty symph."

In fact there is scarcely an English poet, from Spenser down, who has not paid tribute to this "silver streaming water."

On the Pleasant Thames

ROMNEY LOCK is on the Thames about half a mile below Windsor. It is one of something over thirty similar locks to be passed through by the various craft that ply up and down the river between Oxford and London. These locks vary in height, although in one place only does the distance from level to level reach seven feet. At Romney Lock the fall is about six feet. Gilding the bridge that connects Windsor with the little town where rises the "distant spires" and "antique towers" of Eton College, the river divides to pass on either side of the narrow strip of land known as Romney Island. About half-way down the length of the right bank is Romney Lock.

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In fact there is scarcely an English poet, from Spenser down, who has not paid tribute to this "silver streaming water."

It matters not where or what our work may be. If we are working in harmony with God, divine Love, then work ceases to be labor—in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, and becomes to us an opportunity for serving God and our fellow-man.

There could be no more destructive thought than that expressed by the words, "I hate my work." "I just despise my work," and others of a like nature. We get some idea of the ingratitude they imply when we think of the many who are seeking an opportunity to give honest service of any kind. May it not have been ingratitude and lack of appreciation that caused the prodigal son to get out of harmony with his father and go out into a world that soon reduced him to hunger and shame? It was later, and after bitter experiences which resulted in rousing him from his mesmeric state, that he realized the glorious opportunities which had been his.

Poverty and shame always have been the wages of the world, the result of living contrary to divine Love. The understanding of Love brings courage, strength, honesty, patience, humility, cheerfulness, alertness. Who can estimate the worth of these qualities in any walk of life? Going to work with love in our hearts, we are unhampered by the cramping, blighting influences of pride, hate, fear, envy, sensualism, and their kind. With only love in our hearts we become conscious of a strength immeasurable, beyond the human, and an intelligence and alertness which equip us to cope with the difficulties of any situation that may arise. With love for God and man the impelling motive of our lives, we are enabled to see all men as brethren; and so our field of activity is broadened and new opportunities for service open up. Love seeks only to serve; and when the desire to serve becomes paramount with us, God will furnish the occasion for service, as well as the reward. When service is looked upon as a mere chance to earn material things, then does it become drudgery indeed; but

when viewed from the summit of love, as an opportunity for serving God through serving our fellow-man, then service becomes a real joy.

Love never loses sight of the smallest kindly service, and is the surest, most liberal paymaster in all the world. No investment pays such liberal dividends as do loving deeds. In the parable of the sheep and the goats, many were greatly surprised at the invitation of the king: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me." But it was all made plain to them by the explanation, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Christian Science might well be termed the religion of Love, for it speaks much of Love. It makes very plain the real nature of Love, and that men may live in constant harmony with Love, lean on Love, and be guided and protected by Love in their every human activity. It was from actual experience and demonstration that Mary Baker Eddy wrote in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

Multitudes of people all over the world have proved the truth of the statement just quoted. Through prayerful and careful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook they have learned to pray aright, have learned that prayer is not a pleading with God for things deemed necessary, but rather is the understanding that, as God is good and man is His image and likeness, all good is available now. This correct concept of prayer not only has resulted in increased supply, but has saved many of the heartaches and disappointments that attend the prayer of pleading. So, if we would have Love supply our needs, our first step should be to gain a correct concept of God and of His relation to man. Wonderful help in this may be obtained from a careful study of the chapter in Science and Health entitled "Prayer," wherein, on page 3, Mrs. Eddy says, "God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

Divine Love Meets Every Need Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POVERTY and lack are the results of not working in harmony with God's ever operative law of love. Therefore, they are not legitimate. That men should lack any good while putting forth honest, energetic effort is not in accord with the Scriptures, which abound with examples of God's bounteous provision for those who seek His guidance understandingly. It is man's birthright to reflect God; and therefore mankind should possess all needful things, acquiring them in an honorable way.

It matters not where or what our work may be. If we are working in harmony with God, divine Love, then work ceases to be labor—in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, and becomes to us an opportunity for serving God and our fellow-man. There could be no more destructive thought than that expressed by the words, "I hate my work." "I just despise my work," and others of a like nature. We get some idea of the ingratitude they imply when we think of the many who are seeking an opportunity to give honest service of any kind. May it not have been ingratitude and lack of appreciation that caused the prodigal son to get out of harmony with his father and go out into a world that soon reduced him to hunger and shame? It was later, and after bitter experiences which resulted in rousing him from his mesmeric state, that he realized the glorious opportunities which had been his.

Poverty and shame always have been the wages of the world, the result of living contrary to divine Love. The understanding of Love brings courage, strength, honesty, patience, humility, cheerfulness, alertness. Who can estimate the worth of these qualities in any walk of life? Going to work with love in our hearts, we are unhampered by the cramping, blighting influences of pride, hate, fear, envy, sensualism, and their kind. With only love in our hearts we become conscious of a strength immeasurable, beyond the human, and an intelligence and alertness which equip us to cope with the difficulties of any situation that may arise. With love for God and man the impelling motive of our lives, we are enabled to see all men as brethren; and so our field of activity is broadened and new opportunities for service open up. Love seeks only to serve; and when the desire to serve becomes paramount with us, God will furnish the occasion for service, as well as the reward. When service is looked upon as a mere chance to earn material things, then does it become drudgery indeed; but

when viewed from the summit of love, as an opportunity for serving God through serving our fellow-man, then service becomes a real joy.

Love never loses sight of the smallest kindly service, and is the surest, most liberal paymaster in all the world. No investment pays such liberal dividends as do loving deeds. In the parable of the sheep and the goats, many were greatly surprised at the invitation of the king: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me." But it was all made plain to them by the explanation, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Christian Science might well be termed the religion of Love, for it speaks much of Love. It makes very plain the real nature of Love, and that men may live in constant harmony with Love, lean on Love, and be guided and protected by Love in their every human activity. It was from actual experience and demonstration that Mary Baker Eddy wrote in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

Multitudes of people all over the world have proved the truth of the statement just quoted. Through prayerful and careful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook they have learned to pray aright, have learned that prayer is not a pleading with God for things deemed necessary, but rather is the understanding that, as God is good and man is His image and likeness, all good is available now. This correct concept of prayer not only has resulted in increased supply, but has saved many of the heartaches and disappointments that attend the prayer of pleading. So, if we would have Love supply our needs, our first step should be to gain a correct concept of God and of His relation to man. Wonderful help in this may be obtained from a careful study of the chapter in Science and Health entitled "Prayer," wherein, on page 3, Mrs. Eddy says, "God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

The Song of the Susquehanna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Straight from the cool green arms Of the bordering forests I spring, Rippling and singing and blithe, A silvery, laughing thing With the sunlight brushing my face As light as a butterfly's wing.

Safe on my quiet bosom Green little islands rest Strange to the foot of the White Man Islands where eagles nest, Islands the Red Men traveled When they lured the "land of the West."

Softly my "muddy waters" Run on to the waiting sea, Past the gay little hamlets And cities of industry, While great rocks lift their jagged heads.

But on I go laughing, singing, On, swiftly on, to the sea, With the memory of meekness Echoing hauntingly Out of the hush of the forests' Age-old mystery.

"Crooked," they call my waters, "A narrow and twisting stream." Yet I freshen a hundred valleys On my way to the sea's blue gleam. On I mirror the white reflection Of the dogwood's ivory gleam!

Eleanor G. R. Young.

Along the Shore

Lyric of wind and land and surge Join in a song; wild and free, or low and full of dreams, or brilliant and vaunting—mingling in one unending melody.

From the marshes, where cranes stand in thoughtful contemplation, and gray, dripping mosses form a tangled web, flute bright, exquisite bird notes, accompanied by the deep, vibrant tones of the frog and the tinkling murmurings of tiny amphibians.

Mighty force of many moods, the ocean is ever gripping in its majesty. When a certain of gray mist clouds its reaching crest, its wave is somber and forbidding; but what turbulent joy the windy days bring—what days of great exulting! When the morning heavens draw a deep azure over a summer world, the early sun touches the sea to a pink and gold glory. Hazy clouds at noon darken it to the shadow tints of the forest.

Today upon the ocean lies a great quietude that ignores the intimate voices of specific and local places: it is as if it rocks gently in a vast, reverent, unconscious even of its own ancient chant—half sigh, half hymn. The wide silver-dusted beach holds the restfulness of utter peace.

Untried

Lord, the newness of this day Calls me to an untried way: Let me gladly take the road, Give me strength to bear my load, Thou my guide and helper be—I will travel through with Thee.

—Henry van Dyke.

Back From the Desert

Many things charmed us in the desert. The vastness, the silence, the barren majesty that grows over more intimate and friendly as one persistently braves its exquisite calm. Warmth of color in the desert, rich yet elusive. Floods of yellow and purple, misty lavender, flaming crimson and delicate rose, in the mountains that hemmed in our strip of California valley. In the clouds that drifted above them bloomed the colors of the rainbow with all marvelous shadings and blended tones. Yet there was a subtle aloofness about this desert splendor in spite of its gorgeousness. Its daily pageantry was never quite familiar, always a shade strange.

We learned to prize the simple, tangible things in our barren, magnificent valley. We loved the tang of wood smoke from our mesquite fires, the gray-green accented yellow, gray dunes. The roof of the ranch house seemed a very human and protecting spot of brown as it grew into sight from a distant turn of the rugged trail. The gurgle of water in the irrigation ditch was fascinating music in the midst of vast stillness. The Bermuda grass along the banks was a precious green carpet.

Now that we are back from the desert the springtime lushness of our ocean-side home seems an extravagant opulence. It is garish and theatrical. We can hardly believe it. Such a complexity of scents and sounds and colors. Such a variety of forms. We motor along one of southern California's famous old roadways bordered with orange and lemon trees, with palms and eucalypti, with gardens aflame with Maytime. Giant palms spread fan-shadows over soft spring grass, over flower beds of pink and purple. Vines and flowers grow from the niches in the palm trunks covering the gray trees with miniature hanging gardens. Roses hang from roofs and columns, budding, flowering, dripping their wealth of bloom over mellow gray walls. It is spring and summer and autumn rolled prodigally into one.

Ripe oranges hang thick among glossy green leaves or lay rickety and spread on sandy orchard floors. Grape fruit, lemons, mangoes, strawberries—the fruits and flowers are garishly mingled, and banks of calla lilies and hedges of scarlet geraniums are flanked by sturdy old fig trees or rambling strawberry vines.

Window boxes are a gay against the white cottages. Bright-colored pots filled with vines and flowers border the flat roofs of great brick houses or nestle into nooks of windows and porches. Daisies and poppies riot in neglected dooryards and weedy little moss flowers spread velvet rugs beside gray drives. There is the heavy fragrance of heliotrope, the subtler fragrance of roses and sweetness. It is not one splendid garden or a few splendid gardens, it is the whole town and countryside as gay as butterflies.

Instead of our tricks of desert spring there is a long line of spray leaping out of the blue Pacific, leaping and falling, leaping and falling, on the warm yellow sand. Instead of the harsh "pert" of prim, shy quail, there are mocking birds pouring out liquid melody in the moonlight. Humming birds pose and flit over speckled carnations and tall pink lilies. In-

stead of vast stretches of tawny desert there are vines and blossomy bowers and palm-shaded lawns.

Up in the pifon hills, we liked to gather "pine nuts" which we roasted with considerable difficulty in a skillet above mesquite coals. We gathered bouquets of silver desert holly and bunches of rusty salt grass and thorny little green plants that we never learned to name. Now we order nuts and fruit from our corner market and the maid decorates our table with large bowls of roses. We sometimes wish that she liked a little green with her roses, but we do not suggest it to her. We are not taking any chances. For an outing we go over to Catalina and watch the fish cawing under the glass-bottomed boat; and the sun sets in a flood of pink and gold. It is delightful, but different.

Over in the desert we often heard the sardonic "ha-ha" of a coyote in the middle of the night. The ranch Alredales would hear him also and dash out into the desert shrubbery with a chorus of protest that sometimes lasted an hour or more, the coyote evidently enjoying the indignant response that he was able to stir up, for he would grow silent and be repulsed and chastened and then he would laugh out impishly when the dog chorus had dwindled down to drowsy growls, and then the Alredales would immediately renew their fierce vocal attack. Once an owl called down through an empty stove-pipe hole in our desert bedroom and the effect was eerily startling and grotesque. Once a bat crept into the sleeping porch and flapped and crawled about the screens until we escorted him out. Night sounds, like day sounds, were few and simple, and we were always interested in knowing just what made them. We added a touch of local tone in the vast hush that brooded about us. We liked the brooding hush, but we also enjoyed the desert sounds that impinged themselves upon it.

Now we do not care whether we are awakened by a policeman's whistle or just the ordinary boom of traffic in our busy streets. But the scent of heliotrope is very delicious in the cool night hours. We like the soft tap of the cypress against our windows, and the mocking birds' flutings make us dream romantic nonsense about Spanish patios and moonlit seas.

Ode to a Toad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Where roses bloom beside the wall That bounds my garden and the road, Just as the rain had ceased to fall, I found again my friend the toad.

Fresh from long months of winter sleep, With glittering eye be-rimmed with gold, He wakes, his summer tryst to keep. Looking so wise, sedate and old.

In yellow vest and mottled coat,— His unpretentious garden wear, With face-wide mouth and pulsing throat, He gulps the unaccustomed air.

O, welcome to my garden fair, My pleasant garden, your demesne; Long may you live and flourish there, Sequestered, somnolent, serene.

Donald Bain.

Guddommelig Kjærlighet möter ethvert behov nu.

Översattelse av den engelske artikel i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FATTIGDOM og mangel er resultat av at man ikke arbeider i harmoni med Guds alltid virkende kjærlighets lov. De er derfor ikke lovtesigge. At menneskene skal mangle noget som helst godt når de utfolder ærlig, energisk bestrebelser er ikke i overensstemmelse med den Hellige Skrift hvor det finnes overflod av eksempler på Guds gavmilde forsyning for dem som med menneskelig kjærlighet og gjensidig Guds og derfor burde menneskeskiet ende alt hvad den tiltrenger og erverve det på en ærlig måte.

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BOSTON STOCKS

290	Bingham	...	32%	32%	32%	32%
22	Bos Con G	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%
263	Bos El	...	80	79	80	79
10	Bos El 2pf	...	97	97	97	97
39	B&M	...	14%	14%	14%	14%
110	B&M pf A	...	23	23	23	23
32	B&M pf B	...	36	36	36	36
28	B&M pf D	...	47%	47%	47%	47%

210 Cal & Hecla	134	134	134	134
100 Cities Serv	381	381	381	381
100 Clt Serv pt	82	82	82	82
1137 Connor JT	274	268	267	272
350 Cp Range	214	204	21	21
298 East SS	54	52	54	53
5 E Butte	91	91	91	91
250 E Mass Ry	375	37	37	37
225 E Mass A	43	43	43	43
285 Edison Elec	213	211	211	212
6 Gen Elec	283	283	283	286
6 Gen Elec Sp	113	113	113	113
127 Greenfield	69	69	69	69
35 Greenfield	11	11	11	11
60 Hardy	19	19	19	19
25 Hood Rm	56	56	56	56
20 Int Cement	64	64	64	64

5 Island Crk.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
70 Larry McIn.	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
40 Loew's Thea	12	12	12	12
100 Math Alk	82	82	82	82
75 Me Cent	26	25 3/4	26	26
25 Mass Gas	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	71 1/2
26 Mass Gas pf	64 1/4	64	64 1/4	64 1/4
250 Mo Gas Inv	124 1/2	12	124 1/2	124 1/2
70 Miss Riv Pw	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	49 1/2
100 Newark	28 1/2	38 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
206 New Crelia	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
25 NE So. M. pf	37 1/2	36	37 1/2	38
88 NE Tel.	190	88 1/2	190	98

506	NY NH & H	32%	32%	32%	32%
20	Nipissing	4%	4%	4%	4%
125	No Butte	1%	1%	1%	1%
535	Olympia	25	25	25	25
234	Old Dominion	19%	19%	19%	19%
400	Orpheum	28	28	28	28
10	Pac Mills	58%	58%	58%	58%
75	Peachontas	12	12	12	12
100	Punta Sugar	41%	41%	41%	41%
90	Quincy Min.	24	23	23	24
12	Rutland	58%	57	58%	55
105	Stary Ld	32%	32	32	33
61	Swanton	32	32	32	32

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35 Swift & Co.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
123 Torrington	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
55 U.S. & S. pt.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
56 Uni Shoe	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
16 Uni Shoe pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
50 U.S. Smelt	37	37	37	37
122 U.S. Smelt pf	45	45	45	45
140 U.S. Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
775 Utah Apex	61	61	61	61
105 Ventura	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
10 Waldorf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
52 Walthumb	17	17	17	17

7 Waltham pt.	291	291	291
670 War Bros	464	46	46
25 Westingh'ase	725	725	725
100 Wickwire	47	47	47
25 Winona	15	15	15

BONDS

\$4000 Atl Gult	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
2009 Chi Jct	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
7000 Hood Riv	74 1/4	104	104
1000 Miss Riv	68 99	99	99
2000 Swift	100	100	100
5000 Wickwire	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2

BOSTON CURB			
(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)			
	High	Low	La.
Acc .....	.48	.47	.47
Alarms .....	.00	.99	.99

Bagdad Silver	36	36	36
Chief Cons Min	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Cons Coppermine	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Crystal Cop	.58	.58	.58
Eureka	.12	.12	.12
Eruption	3	3	3
Eastern Smelting	11	10	11
Gadsden Copper	.47	.47	.47

Harmill	.....08	.....08	.....08
Houghton Copper	.....25	.....25	.....25
Jerome Verde Dev	.....1 1/4	.....1	.....1
La Rose	.....50	.....49	.....50
McKinley-Cobalt	.....29	.....28	.....28
Ohio Copper	.....30	.....30	.....30
Paymaster	.....25	.....25	.....25
Shea	.....1	.....1	.....1
Vine	.....or	.....or	.....or

United Verde	EXT	25	24	26
Verde Central	Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2	5
Verde Mines		25	23	23
W Comstock		66	66	66

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	23.30	23.50	23.23	23.23	23.30
July	23.04	23.33	22.94	22.98	23.00
Oct.	22.87	22.83	22.98	22.86	22.86

Dec.	22.57	22.81	22.46	22.48		
Jan.	22.18	22.44	22.13	22.16	22.26	22.55
March	22.48	22.66	22.35	22.35	22.55	22.85

Liverpool Cotton					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Pre-
May	12.47	12.51	12.45	sale	close
				12.51	12.51

July	12.48	12.54	12.44	12.53	12.33
Oct.	12.07	12.10	12.00	12.07	11.93
Dec.	11.97	11.97	11.95	11.96	11.93
Jan.	11.94	11.97	11.88	11.94	11.83
Mar.	11.96	11.96	11.90	11.94	11.83

Spots 12.99, up 17. Tone at close, steady

Sales (British), 8000; (American), 5600 bales.

EARNINGS OF STEEL INDUSTRY

John W. Hill, in the Iron Trade Review points out that earnings per \$100 invested in iron and steel industry are lower than for almost any other form of industry. He finds that for 33 companies responsible for 85 per cent of the country's

DOUBLE TRACK BY NEW HAVEN
The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has been granted permission by the New York

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TO CONSTRUCT
a new double track route from Larchmont to Mamaroneck for leasing to the New York & Westchester Company as part of its plan to extend operations to Port Chester, N. Y.

CHICAGO, May 21—Illinois Highway bonds were awarded to the National City Company syndicate on a bid of \$9,881. This issue comprises \$10,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds maturing 21 to 30 years, and the award carries with it the right of the State to sell to the successful syndicate an additional \$10,000,000.

MOUNTAIN PRODUCERS

Mountain Producers Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net income of \$6,429,493 after expenses, royalties and tax, but before depreciation equal to \$3.81 a share, par \$10. on 1,682,

44.11 a share, in 1923. Dividend payments out of 1924 earnings amounted to \$2,859,709, or \$1.70 a share.

assembly plants turned out 7858 Ford cars and trucks. This is for United States plants. On April 28 domestic plants beat the record of 7482 established a year ago by assembling 7594 cars and trucks. This record stood until May 12, when production went to 7732.

EXPORT GASOLINE ADVANCED
The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today advanced export gasoline one-half cent a gallon to 16 cents for United States heavy grade and export naphtha to 18½ cents. Refined oils for export were reduced ½ cent to 6 cents and water white to 7 cents.

PAIGE-DETROIT EARNINGS

Net earnings of \$438,000 reported by the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company for April brought the total for the first four months this year to \$1,236,282. Production in May will be about 6000 cars, the largest monthly output in the company's history.

NEW YORK CURB SEAT \$12,500
NEW YORK, May 21—The New York Curb membership of George B. Buchanan has been sold to Murray Thompson, consideration \$12,500. Last previous sale was \$9500.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA POWER
The West Pennsylvania Power Company has called the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, Series C, for redemption June 1 at par and accrued interest plus per cent premium.

SOUTH AFRICA ON GOLD BASIS
CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 20
It was officially announced that South
Africa returned to the gold standard
Monday.

Ask for Circular OE-310

H. M. Byllesby and Co.

Higher
Bond Prices

Pearson, Erhard & Co.
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Production of silver by the United States in April amounted to 5,124,824 ounces. This is an increase of 193,517 ounces over March, but compared with January's output of 5,508,816 ounces it represents a decrease of 384,186

900 ounces. Yet the 1925 figures thus reported show that domestic production of the white metal is running at the rate of 63,287,800 ounces a year, compared with 64,221,655 ounces in 1924 and 66,163,338 ounces in 1923.

World production—United States,

Year 1924.....	64,321.655	191,401.240
Year 1923.....	66,163.333	192,645.629
Year 1922.....	55,468.836	166,706.581
Year 1921.....	53,737.891	141,051.695

Stocks of silver held by United States refiners on April 1, 1925 amounted to 416,637 ounces compared

WHEAT MARKET
PRICES LOWER IN
TODAY'S TRADING

CHICAGO, May 21. (C) Wheat

Persistent selling weakened the corn market. After opening at $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower to $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher, July 1.15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, corn prices underwent a decided general sag.

business has been well sustained in the iron and steel-making departments.

MOTOR WHEEL PROSPECTS

DETROIT, May 21—Motor Wheel Corporation has prospects of earning \$6 a common share in 1925, without counting

owned subsidiary, American Expressors Company, Inc., been included with the parent company's statement for 1924; the aggregate surplus would have exceeded \$2,200,000, or more than \$12 a share.

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

lt. progress or the country would P
P

NEW YORK, May 21—Stockholders of International Combustion Engineering Corporation have voted to increase authorized stock to 750,000 no-par shares from 450,000.

ers, compared with 582,674 of line
58,846 of linters in March this year,
478,583 of lint and 42,080 of linters
April last year.

horst, where in the middle
some 11,300 workmen were
employed, while at the dock-
at Kiel, Friedrichsort and

and the favorable Outlook company, the board had recommended to retention of a part of its earnings to common stockholders.

ENGLAND RATE
1—The Bank of Eng-
land discount rate remains
at 5 per cent.

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753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 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EDITORIALS

Two newspapers, one published in New York, the other in Baltimore, and both somewhat famous for their eager sympathy for the bootlegging trade, printed a story the other day that a Senate committee investigating prohibition enforcement was about to report it a failure—a fraud and a farce. Investigation at Washington elicited the information that the committee was not in session, and that no sort of official forecast of its findings had been issued. The published story was obviously based on a casual remark of one committeeman and is only a part of that systematic propaganda by which the liquor forces seek to discredit the law, and impress upon the minds of the people of this and other nations that there is one material power greater than the United States Government—namely the whisky power.

What the findings of this Senate committee are likely to be, no one, save its members, knows, and it is not probable that at this stage of the investigation even they have reached any definite conclusions. The chairman of the committee, Senator Couzens, of Michigan, has ranked himself with the opponents of prohibition, and because of his standing feud with Secretary Mellon is likely to be contemptuous of such measures of enforcement as may be adopted by the Treasury Department. And indeed the great volume of evidence as to evasion of the law will render plausible a hostile report. The evasions are committed by those who would discredit and nullify it, and the officials who connive at the law's violation would find nothing but encouragement in such a senatorial document as has been forecast.

There might, however, be embarrassment to the investigating senators if their report should differ too radically from the recent report of a subcommittee of the House committee on alcoholic liquor traffic appointed to make a survey of precisely the same conditions. This report does not ignore the notorious fact of evasion and official connivance with violation of the law. It makes recommendations for the improvement of the enforcement service. But in addition it sets forth, as any intelligent board of survey should set forth, the marked social and economic advantages accruing from the present partial enforcement of the law, and on them bases its plea for a more rigorous enforcement. A brief recapitulation of some of the findings of the committee will be of interest.

In 1918 savings bank depositors in the United States numbered about 10,000,000. In 1919 the number had increased to 18,176,251, and in 1924, according to a report of the American Bankers' Association from which seventeen states were missing, to 38,867,994. The average savings account is \$186. Outside of the United States it is \$10.87.

Life insurance is a form of saving. In 1917, prior to prohibition, American companies wrote on an average \$213,193,000 a month. For the first eleven calendar months of 1924 the average was \$514,884,000. Industrial insurance, placed largely among the class which most patronized the saloon, averaged \$61,484,000 a month in 1917. Last year the average exceeded \$292,000,000 a month. Companies of all kinds report that surrenders and lapses have greatly decreased—a most significant fact.

"Labor," says the House committee report, "is becoming a capitalist. This is not alone through the many great labor banks which are today playing a prominent part in financing industry, but also through individual purchases of corporation stock by employees, many of whom under the license system had no marginal funds to invest in anything."

Really values everywhere have been helped by prohibition. Slum centers are disappearing. Tenants once satisfied with one room, and the neighboring saloon's hospitality, now demand decent flats. Renters are becoming owners. Saloon property everywhere has been converted into legitimate business property, except where despairing bootleggers hang on to a location and strive to maintain a grog shop under cover. It is always recognizable and exerts upon the rental values of adjacent property the same hurtful influence once exerted by the saloon.

"Prohibition has increased home building. The increase in the number of contracts for residential buildings has been record-breaking since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect." And the report continues: "The higher standards of living developed since prohibition have favorably affected both manufacture and distribution."

"Prohibition," according to this official statement, "has enabled charitable organizations to take \$74,000,000 per year from funds formerly used to support cases of drink-caused poverty, and use this money in constructive welfare work."

Though inadequate, this summary of some of the findings of this committee is instructive. Of course the committee made recommendations for the better enforcement of the law. Every prohibitionist wants 100 per cent enforcement. The only people who do not want enforcement are those who are exulting in the present measure of violation, and eager to extend it to the point of nullification. The enormous social and economic advantages resulting from the present partial enforcement of the law afford the strongest possible argument for increasing its stringency and punishing its violators—the illegal purchasers, as well as the lawless sellers, of liquor.

Since the United States and Canada came to an agreement last April on the scope of the inquiry into the proposed St. Lawrence Deep Waterway, the international board of engineers has gone ahead along definite lines of investigation. Three engineers of the federal service in the United States are co-operating with three appointed by the Dominion in the task of laying a mathematical foundation for the planning of the deep waterway and the

development of power on the international section of the river between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. It is estimated that the harnessing of the rapids, which begin below Ogdensburg and continue to Cornwall, on the Canadian side, should yield about 1,600,000 horsepower. Canada would be entitled to half of this hydroelectric power, but it is probable that a considerable proportion of Canada's share would be exported profitably to consumers in the United States, until the Canadian market has been developed to utilize it for home industrial purposes.

The deepening of the channel above Montreal, to admit vessels of ocean draft through to the Great Lakes, is of particular interest to Canadian lake ports like Toronto and Hamilton; but it also means extending ocean navigation up to the head of the lakes, as the flight of giant locks at the Welland Canal between Lakes Ontario and Erie is due for completion before the St. Lawrence link. An alternative route through to the ocean would be from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, to the Hudson River at Albany. The season of navigation would be longer. The cost would be much heavier, however, than deepening the St. Lawrence. In the opinion of investigators, the proposal to extend ocean navigation from the port of New York to Lake Ontario would only be considered in the event of undue delay over the treaty with Canada to improve the natural outlet to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It will probably take the international board of engineers another year to gather all the necessary data for the St. Lawrence improvement project. One of the main engineering problems is concerned with ice conditions on the river. Much valuable information has been assembled, but nothing quite like the task of harnessing the St. Lawrence rapids has been tackled so far in hydroelectric engineering. After next winter the engineering report should be ready. In the meanwhile, an interdepartmental committee is busy in Canada preparing reports for the Dominion Government on various aspects of the project, relating to trade and commerce, navigation and so on. After the costly experience of building transcontinental railways and some magnificent harbors before economic development of the Dominion quite justified it, Canada has become more cautious. As it may take ten years to complete the St. Lawrence deep waterway, it is easy to understand the desire in some parts of the middle west to hasten along with the preliminaries. Much of this year's engineering investigation should help to speed the actual construction work, however, when it is eventually launched.

Once more the Prince of Wales might use the words of Julius Caesar, "veni, vidi, vici," "I came, I saw, I conquered." His latest journey, this time to South Africa, has apparently been as successful and as moving in its effects on the popular thought, as his earlier triumphs in Canada, in Australia,

The Prince of Wales in South Africa

asia, and elsewhere. How he does it is the most difficult thing to explain. It is certainly not through any political ability, in the ordinary sense of that term, for he is notoriously not at all interested in politics. Nor is it through any affectation of a royal manner. For the British Dominions are among the most democratic and free and easy communities in the world and have little use for royalty in the traditional and ceremonial sense of the word.

The welcome he has been given in South Africa is specially remarkable. Little more than twenty years have passed since the leaders of the Dutch Republics signed away the independence of their countries at Vereeniging after a three years' war. The first step toward reconciliation was taken in 1906, when self-government was restored to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The second was taken in 1909, when the Constitution for the Union of South Africa was drawn up by a joint convention of British and Dutch South Africans, and subsequently passed into law by the London Parliament.

These happy events, however, could not wholly wipe out the memories of the past. General Botha and General Smuts worked indefatigably for racial reconciliation and peace. General Hertzog, the present Premier, found himself unable to co-operate on General Botha's terms and resigned. When the World War broke out a rebellion of irreconcilables took place, though it was speedily suppressed. And after the war the Nationalist Party was organized, largely on a program of peaceful separation from the British connection, though this item has now practically lapsed. It is this party, with General Hertzog at its head, which in association with the Labor Party, is now in office in South Africa, after the defeat of General Smuts and the South African Party at the polls last year. Yet despite these somewhat unfavorable conditions, the Prince seems to have evoked as much enthusiasm and to have been as popular in South Africa as anywhere else.

It is partly no doubt his indefinable quality of charm. It is partly that he genuinely enjoys life and is unaffectedly glad to meet people on equal and democratic terms. It is partly real talent for his job. It is partly the combination of youth and good sportsmanship with being heir to the most illustrious throne now left in the world. May we add that the fact that so distinguished a figure is still unmarried probably has something to do with the interest he evokes? But none of these personal attributes is sufficient to explain the unquestionable effect which the Prince has wherever he goes within the confines of the Dominions over which he will eventually preside.

That effect is ultimately due to the fact that he is the engaging personal symbol of the unity of that most anomalous and unique of modern political inventions, the British Commonwealth of Nations. The so-called British Empire consists of a motherland, of five self-governing Dominions, and of some 400,000,000 other people at various stages in their progress toward self-government. It has no central government, no central Parliament, no written constitution. It looks as if it may break into pieces at any moment. Yet its unity is one of the strongest facts in the world, as was proved in 1914. The biggest single explanation of the influence of

the Prince is the fact that, being entirely debarré from politics, he can act as the manifestation of that sense of unity in diversity which is perhaps the deepest sentiment in the British Empire today.

Hence it is that in the banquet in his honor at Cape Town, General Smuts was able to refer to him as destined to become the "hereditary president" of the British Association of Free Nations and that the heir to a crown was able to accept the designation and lay emphasis on the fact that the basis of the Empire which he was to inherit was the complete political independence and autonomy of the nations within it! What the future of the British Commonwealth is to be none can tell. But it is certain that in the Prince of Wales it will have a head who not only knows its territories from end to end, but who has caught the democratic spirit which must inspire the modern occupant of an ancient throne.

Home, which is about the most attractive place in all the world at other times, seems sometimes to lose much of its charm when the season comes for taking the annual vacation, either from school, office, store or shop. Some past experience in camping or touring may have been unpleasant, but there is always a bright prospect for those who study the prospectuses of tourist and steamship agencies, summer hotel proprietors, and the managers of select camps on lake shores and in the mountains. At this season of the year, with June almost upon the threshold, unnumbered persons the world over are planning their approaching vacation jaunts. It does not detract greatly from the main program to realize that frequently there is as much actual enjoyment in outlining these plans, in discussing ways and means, and in making the final preparations for the start, as in the realization of it all.

Every experienced vacationist, of whatever age or station, will admit, even in advance of the event, that he works as strenuously, and perhaps for longer hours, while at play than while engaged in his usual occupation. But this change of work is a rest, no matter how great the physical hardships endured. There is a sense of freedom and release from routine that, no matter how much one enjoys his work, sometimes becomes burdensome, though not obnoxious. Most people, no matter what their occupations, really enjoy their activities. To deprive them of these permanently would be to work a real hardship. This is brought home to most of us as the vacation period wanes. There comes, then, a desire to return to desk or store or shop and to resume what, during the last few days before the holiday, seemed uninteresting tasks. A new perspective has provided a clear and revealing light, in which one discovers new ways of doing old things. There comes, too, if one permits it, a determination to consider the rights and happiness of others. We all lose at least a little of our selfishness and a little of our thoughtlessness of others.

It is amusingly paradoxical that the best part of a vacation, after all, is its end. Home takes on new attractions, familiar faces new lines, and old tasks new pleasures. The best thing in human experience, when all is said and done, is work in which one feels a constructive interest. There is true enjoyment in many things besides play, and recreation in many things besides mere idleness. The happy warrior who continues in the inspiring battle of life has occasion many times to be thankful that he is pleasantly and profitably employed. He pities the men or women, boys or girls, who have no purpose, no responsibility, no obligation to anyone but themselves. It is, indeed, a drab and uninteresting world, unless the opportunity comes for the giving of some useful and helpful service.

Vacation time offers the opportunity for the refilling of the reservoir from which one may give more liberally, both in service and in kindness. The sunshine, the breezes, the vision of near-by valleys and distant hills, the freer contact with woods and trees and the earth itself, supply not only the incentive, but the ability, to give. Thus fortified and equipped, the pleasures of vacation time abide with us through the cycle of the year, and thus through all the years. There will be no disappointments or regrets, no matter where or how the holiday is passed, if we remember that we are storing up blessings for others as well as for ourselves.

Editorial Notes

While one has no desire to minimize proven hazards, it is well to pay adequate attention to those statements which claim to show up, as "alarmist" reports, assertions that otherwise might arouse undue fear. Thus, according to Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, professor of dynamic geology and geography at Johns Hopkins University, the report of the Engineering Economics Foundation of Boston, to the effect that the eastern section of the United States is in the grip of a periodic readjustment of the earth's surface, with consequent great risks threatening, is by no means justified by facts. Dr. Reid, who has made a special study of earthquake phenomena, declared in this connection that there is no reason to think that the slight movements which have been felt in the region in question will increase. The report had concluded that an earthquake with untold destruction resulting might occur at any time in any of the great North American seaports.

Truly remarkable was the report recently issued telling the results of the physical examination of all the locomotive engineers of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which had been conducted under the direction of the chief surgeon of that line. "Approximately 80 per cent of all the engineers passed every test without any impairment worth noting," it reads in part. It is merely a coincidence that, for years the railroads of the United States have utterly banned the use of liquor by their operatives?

Planning the Vacation Jaunt

Echoes of the Monitor's Clean News Campaign

The following excerpts from newspapers in various sections of the United States represent a few of the many articles which have been published in response to the discussion started in *The Christian Science Monitor* of the harmful effects of the sensational treatment of crime news.

HOW'S THE HUNTING NOW?

We can readily agree with Mr. Abbot that mere circulation does not make for newspaper success, but we cannot agree with his inference that newspapers which publish "crime news" are more concerned with cultivating a "moron" to their readers. Mr. Abbot is in a minority and he knows it, but he is entitled to his views and he is able to argue the point without any great offensiveness. But if the American press as a unit were to adopt the Monitor's policy of excluding "crime news" certainly would America be the happy hunting ground of the criminal inclined. Fortunately for us there is no danger of that policy being adopted.—*Nashville, Tennessee.*

CRIME AS "CONSTRUCTIVE NEWS"

Instead of becoming more offensive each year in its display of crime news, the good newspaper, in the last two decades, has become immeasurably better. The gory details of the murder, the sordid phases of the testimony, the graphic description of the execution, used to get much space that is now denied them. Instead, today's newspaper seeks the elements of dramatic interest, or romance, or mystery, that lie in every crime and its investigation. To these, and not the sordid aspects, it gives emphasis. Today's reader gets his necessary information about the crime, about the pursuit of the criminal, about the trial and the punishment, but he gets it without the dose of "creeps" that formerly went along with such news.

And when the news of the day is put together in the paper, the crime story usually is found subordinated to the political story or some other item of constructive news. For that matter, much crime news well might be classed as "constructive news," although the University of Pennsylvania investigators did not see it so to classify it. For, as a deterrent of wrongdoing, the fear of publicity is almost as effective as the fear of punishment.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A PAINTING OR A PHOTOGRAPH?

It was a happy analogy that President Coolidge drew in likening the news-giving function of a newspaper to a painting, rather than a photograph. While a photograph might give a more accurate representation of details, in so doing it sacrifices delineation of character, was the point he made.

In other words, the newspaper must paint the picture of the life of the community which it serves in such a way as to interest. A mere faithful record of the routine of life would be accurate, but would bore the reader to extinction. It would be purposeless and rob the newspaper of its reason for being.—*Louisville (Ky.) Post.*

WHAT DOES GIVE THE MONITOR PRESTIGE?

Readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* find that paper and take special delight in reading it. It is listed as an international daily newspaper, and is able to thrive because of the fact that it is not a newspaper of the world, but a newspaper of the world. It is the world why a newspaper should try to omit that portion which is degrading. If *The Christian Science Monitor* were published in Sheboygan, adhering to its policy, it would omit all court news, and if a murder were committed in the immediate neighborhood, it would be a matter of no concern to the newspaper, and the public would be asked to bear with them because it was their fixed policy.—*Sheboygan (Wis.) Press-Telegram.*

HOW FORTUNATE EVE ATE THE APPLE!

One newspaper of national circulation declines to publish what is known as "crime news" on the ground that crime is not news which the public should read and that the reading of such things creates wrong images in the mind; but this publication is issued in the interest of a creed and its policy in reference to keeping out of view the reverse side of the social shield is in accord with its religious doctrine that there is no such reality as evil, which must be a temporary mist upon a stainless mirror.

To read the newspaper in question would be a greater comfort than it is if we knew not the other side; if each of us were in position of our first parents before that fatal apple took the nature of a serpent. It will be generally agreed that it should meet their reasonable demands, but there we are perplexed for a definition of the word "reasonable." Only one great newspaper has ever attempted the crimeless edition. That is *The Christian Science Monitor*. Two factors have enabled it to succeed, and one of them is not accessible to any other newspaper in the world. The Monitor has the backing of a great religious society with a membership throughout the world which regards the newspaper as an authority second only to the utterances of the founder of Christian Science. The Monitor therefore has a circulation whose territory extends far beyond that of any other daily newspaper in existence, for naturally the circulation of a daily which is sought for its current news is circumscribed by distance. No great daily has a consid-

NO ROOM FOR ANOTHER MONITOR?

There are two things to be considered in a discussion of this subject. We will take the sordid one first. Should the newspaper meet the demands of its readers? It will be generally agreed that it should meet their reasonable demands, but there we are perplexed for a definition of the word "reasonable." Only one great newspaper has ever attempted the crimeless edition. That is *The Christian Science Monitor*. Two factors have enabled it to succeed, and one of them is not accessible to any other newspaper in the world. The Monitor has the backing of a great religious society with a membership throughout the world which regards the newspaper as an authority second only to the utterances of the founder of Christian Science. The Monitor therefore has a circulation whose territory extends far beyond that of any other daily newspaper in existence, for naturally the circulation of a daily which is sought for its current news is circumscribed by distance. No great daily has a consid-

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, May 21
A total of 304 deputies attended Tuesday's debate on the bill against secret societies, which was passed in the Chamber by unanimous vote. It should be noted, however, that none of the Opposition deputies who hitherto took part in the work in the Chamber was present during the debate, as they all wished to leave to the Fascists the sole responsibility for approval of such a law.

Rome has for long been recognized as the city of fountains. These are always playing, and give the city a gay and lively aspect. At almost every corner, especially in the ancient part of the town, you are bound to find one, and their number has increased to such an extent that the claim that modern Rome has surpassed imperial Rome, at least where fountains are concerned, is fully justified. Besides the large and well-known fountains, such as the Trevi Fountain, or the Fontana delle Naiadi, or the one at the Janiculum, there are numerous smaller fountains in various parts of the city which are scarcely ever visited by foreigners and the very existence of which is even ignored by many Romans. Many of these are really gems of art, hidden in remote and obscure corners in zones now mostly inhabited by people of the poorer classes.

The announcement that Signor Mussolini was busy writing a play came as a startling surprise. No previous imagination the Fascist Premier to have hidden dramatic qualities. The title of the drama is "Gentlemen! It Begins," and the play is to be produced for the first time this summer in America by the Italo-American actress, Maria Bazzi, who is at present touring Italy with her company. The work is not yet complete, as Signor Mussolini has still to write the third act. The plot of the play as far as it goes is full of dramatic sentiment, and relates the intimate romance of a troupe of gypsies singing and playing through Italy. No reference is made

erable circulation beyond a limited area, one which can be traversed by a mail train within a very few hours.

The other factor of the Monitor's success is the energy of the publishers and a marvelous organization for gathering world news, the kind of news the readers of the Monitor want. It is necessary for all great newspapers to employ this factor, and they have been doing so since long before the time of the Monitor. Without it they would fail, and so also would the Monitor without the employment of it.

There is probably no room in the United States for another newspaper such as the Monitor. We do not think that if any other, say, the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Kansas City Star*, or any other newspaper which perceptibly controls its area, should adopt the methods of the Monitor, it could not maintain a dominance in its area. There are not enough readers of the Monitor type in any one of these areas to support such a paper. It may be observed, too, that the Monitor is not in competition with any of the other great papers. If it should pass out of existence today, we do not think that the effect would be felt in the circulation department of any of the great secular newspapers.—*Arizona Republican.*

HOW WRONG TO RENDER RELIEF FIRST!

The *Christian Science Monitor* is one of the best edited newspapers in the country, and editors everywhere read it with a great deal of interest.

Inasmuch as the Monitor has a policy of avoiding disagreeable or morbid news, its method of handling the story of the recent tornado in Arizona, which was the principal headline. Nothing was said about the number of lives lost until near the end of the story, where, at the end of a paragraph, the number of deaths was casually mentioned.

If all the newspapers had done the same thing, most of the people in the United States would have failed to realize that there was any extensive loss of life or property. They wouldn't have read that far. And therefore the response to relief calls would have been negligible. It takes many kinds of newspapers to make a world.—*Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.*

DON'T BURGLARS STILL PREFER THE DARK?

True, *The Christian Science Monitor*, excellent newspaper, makes no mention of crime whatsoever, but then the Monitor undertakes to be more than a community newspaper, and its scope is arbitrary.

Those who would delete from local newspapers all reference to the crime of any community share the belief often credited to the ostrich that, by burying one's head in the sand, one cannot see, and hence escape the danger threatening. Their objection is reminiscent of the opposition that was raised a century ago to the introduction of street lighting. The objectors thought that burglars would find it easier to operate in lighted streets than in the dark.—*Pasadena (N. J.) Herald.*

MORAL EDUCATION OF THE MIDDLE-AGED

There are middle-aged Americans, all over the land, who gained something morally and intellectually by studying Charles Julius Guiteau through the papers of his trial for the murder of President Garfield, and the light upon his life that was shed by reports of the crime and the trial. Many who read the news of the trial when they were mere children, recall the fatuousness of the defendant, and the salutary lesson of his conduct, at which newspaper men do not pause.

Had *The Christian Science Monitor* been functioning at that time, upon its present principles, it would have had a choice between not publishing the news of the death of President Garfield and the trial of Guiteau, and deserting its gods. Had it ignored the incident, it would have left unpublished a chapter of American history.

Of course, countless examples of the antisocial effect of crime news could be mentioned. Moreover, the news of the day is part of the history of the world. To attempt to publish a complete newspaper without publishing crime news would be tantamount to attempting to write the history of the world without mentioning crime. The *Christian Science Monitor*, ably edited, decidedly interesting, assiduous in its efforts to present the news it believes fit to print, is an American institution, firmly based, at which newspaper men do not scoff. But its readers must read other papers or do without a good deal of news that ought to be read.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*

DOES A DRUG ADDICT CRAVE MORE?

That crime is sensationalized, that in too many instances it is made the basis of appeal to a low grade of newspaper readers, is not here the question. The question here is whether a community in which the newspaper never mentions crime would in fact be more livable than the community in which we do live. Would a people that never reads of crime be more sensitive to abuse and injustice, more alert to protect itself from the assaults of the anti-social?—*Des Moines (Ia.) Register.*

A PERFECT WORLD WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS?

Every newspaper has its own public—a special group that is reaching or almost reaching a plateau. A sufficient size can express a desire for a truthful presentation of crime it can generally find a newspaper ready to cater to this wish. Most of our better metropolitan newspapers are already treating crime with more intelligence and taste than they showed twenty years ago. Although the newly arrived tabloid dailies are exploiting it shamefully, in New York City, for instance, the better journals pass by a countless amount of such material every day because they regard it as too sordid or too commonplace. Selection and truthful presentation, not suppression despite his plea of lassitude, is what the conscientious should ask for. Even *The Christian Science Monitor*, contrary to common belief, prints some news of crime. It does so when it thinks that the crime in question seriously affects history. It recorded recently the shooting of the King of Egypt, and has had some details about the assassination in Bulgaria.

When we achieve the Perfect World we shall banish crime from our newspapers. But by then we shall be ready to banish the newspapers also.—*The Nation (New York).*

to politics throughout the play. Signor Mussolini, who had written the first act fifteen years ago, hopes to finish the last act as soon as state duties will allow him.

There is a great and notable depreciation in the sale of books in Italy. The causes are obvious. The regular reader and bookworm is generally to be found more in the middle than in the leisure and moneyed classes. With the continued rise in the cost of living the mass of limited means who reads from sheer love of reading and for enjoyment thinks twice before spending any money on books. The way to encourage readers, someone has suggested, is to open more circulating libraries. It is alleged that out of 8000 communities in Italy there are 7000 without a library or even a bookseller. Others say that the cause of the shortage of bookselling is to be attributed, to a large extent, to the Italian women, who do not care particularly for reading and therefore discourage it in their households.

The work of restoration in the Palazzo Venezia is so well advanced that the Italian Government can now make use of the whole stately palace for official receptions and international gatherings taking place in the capital. It would certainly be difficult to find another place better suited for social functions. There only remains the proper furnishing of the sumptuous halls. It has been suggested that the Government should buy a celebrated gallery comprising canvases of Raphael, Ghirlandajo, Van Dyck, Guido Reni, Domenichino, Poussin and other world-renowned artists. It is, however, more likely that the Minister of Education will buy the famous collection of art treasures belonging to the Prince Borghese and Corsini, and consisting of paintings, sculptures, medals, and mosaics of great artistic value, most of which have never been seen by the public. The collection has been valued at 8,000,000 lire, and payment could be made in twenty yearly installments.

St. Lawrence Improvement Progress

operating with three appointed by the Dominion in the task of laying a mathematical foundation for the planning of the deep waterway and the